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# LONDON MAGAZINE.

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## M A R C H, 1740.

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the  
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 65.

The next Debate I shall give you an Account of, was occasioned by his Majesty's Message to Parliament, on the 10th of May last; for as soon as we heard of that Message, we resolved to make it a Subject of Debate; and upon the Day appointed for that Purpose, Cn. Domitius Calvinus opened the Debate with a Speech, the Substance whereof was as follows, viz.

My Lords,

A S his Majesty's most gracious Message to this House consists of two Parts, one of which relates to the Treaty lately concluded with the King of Denmark, which he has been so good as to order to lay before us, and the other to the Augmentation of his Forces, and the other Measures that may, in this critical Juncture, become necessary; I shall beg Leave to consider them distinctly, and in Order, as they stand in the Message. As to the Treaty with Denmark, I believe, the Expediency, and even

the Necessity of concluding such a Treaty, upon the present Occasion, will be acknowledged by every Lord that considers the remarkable Turn of Affairs, which has lately happened in Sweden, and the precarious State the Tranquillity of this Nation now stands in. It is a Misfortune attending a free Government in every Country, to have their People divided into Factions or Parties; and this Misfortune Sweden of course relapsed into, as soon as they had recovered and established their Liberties, upon the Demise of their late Sovereign. That Kingdom is now divided into two Parties, one of which is for preserving the Peace with all its Neighbours, particularly Muscovy, and strictly observing those Treaties that have been concluded since the Accession of their present King; whereas the other, which is the most turbulent, and of course the most popular, is for taking the first Opportunity for endeavouring to recover those Provinces which were dismembered from that Kingdom, by the Misfortunes of the late Reign, notwithstanding their having been

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yielded to the Potentates now in Possession of them, in the most solemn Manner, and by the most express and explicit Treaties of Peace.

Of these two Parties, my Lords, the first has always been for cultivating a good Correspondence with this Nation; because they may depend upon being supported by us, in case their Country should be unjustly attacked by any ambitious Neighbour: They have nothing but just and peaceable Views; and in these, they stand in no Need of any Alliance but that of this Kingdom. But the Views of the other Party, my Lords, are very different: Their Views are unjust, and in the Prosecution of such, they can expect no Encouragement or Assistance from this Nation. They can expect Assistance from no Power in Europe but France; and this makes them ready to second the Views of that Kingdom, and to enter into any Alliance that may be proposed to them by the Court of France. This Party, by their Intrigues among the Members of the last Diet, and by the Hopes they gave the People of recovering their lost Provinces, which, however improbable, will always be popular, have got themselves established in the Administration of publick Affairs; and, as soon as they had effected this, they immediately concluded an Alliance with France, and began to make Preparations both by Sea and Land, as if they had some grand Project in View.

What the Design of these Preparations may be, or what Design the French may have in giving so large a Subsidy to Sweden, and in offering so considerable a Subsidy to Denmark, are Secrets which the World is not as yet let into; but, considering the precarious Footing upon which the Peace between Spain and us stands at present, and considering the Uncertainty of the Measures

France may take, in case of a War between this Nation and Spain, it would have been very imprudent in us, to have allowed France to engage both the northern Crowns in an Alliance, in which there would probably have been some secret Articles, which might have been of great Prejudice to this Nation. I have already shewn, why it was impossible for us to prevent the now governing Party in Sweden, from entering into the Alliance proposed to them by France; therefore, the only Thing we could do, was to prevent the Accession of Denmark to that Alliance; and there was no other Method for doing this, but by concluding, with Denmark, such a Treaty as his Majesty has now ordered to be laid before you. For this Reason, I am convinced, there is no Lord in this House, that will not readily approve of this Treaty, and most chearfully concur in enabling his Majesty to make good the Engagements he has thereby entered into.

My Lords, the Advantages that must accrue to this Nation from the Treaty now before us, appear upon the Face of the Treaty itself; but, when I tell your Lordships, that no Alliance was ever more earnestly solicited, than the Alliance of Denmark was by France upon this Occasion; these Advantages will appear to be more considerable, and the Necessity we were under of concluding this Treaty will become manifest. The Subsidy we are to pay to the Crown of Denmark, is, 'tis true, a little extraordinary; but when we consider, that a much larger Subsidy was offered by France, we must conclude, that nothing more evidently points out to us the Wisdom of the King of Denmark, and his good Inclinations towards this Nation, than his rejecting, upon this Occasion, the Offers of France, and accepting from us a much smaller Subsidy than

than was offered to him by that Kingdom. I shall grant, it was more for the Interest of *Denmark* to join in an Alliance with this Kingdom, than to join in an Alliance with *France*; but, when the Interest of a Court happens to be opposite to that of the Country, it requires some Address in those that apply to them, it requires Wisdom in the Court applied to, for prevailing upon them to prefer the latter. This was the Case in our late Negotiations with *Denmark*: It was the Interest of that Court to accept of the larger Subsidy offered by *France*; it was the Interest of the Country to accept of the lesser Subsidy offered by *Great Britain*. This, we may suppose, was set in its true Light, by those who were employed by his Majesty in that Negotiation; and his *Danish* Majesty's natural good Sense prevailed with him, as it ought, and, I hope, always will, to prefer a future Interest to a present Advantage, and to sacrifice his own immediate Interest to the Happiness of his Country, and the Security of his Posterity.

I hope your Lordships will excuse my having said so much upon the first Part of the Message now under your Consideration, which is, indeed, of such a Nature, that I cannot suggest to myself any Objection that can be made against our complying with it; and as to the other Part of the Message, it appears, in my Way of Thinking, as reasonable as the former. I have often heard those plausible Arguments, that are commonly made use of against Votes of Credit and Confidence. Perhaps they may be repeated upon this Occasion; and, I shall allow, that such Votes ought not to be passed, but in Cases of an extraordinary Nature. I shall grant, it would be dangerous to introduce the Custom of concluding every Session of Parliament with a Vote of Credit and

Confidence, to the King then upon the Throne; but this is what was never contended for; and whatever may be done upon any extraordinary Emergency, can be no Precedent for doing the like, when no such Emergency exists. Upon such Occasions, therefore, we are to consider the Situation of our Affairs at that Instant of Time; in order, from thence, to determine, whether such a Vote be then necessary or no. If we do this, I believe, every Lord that hears me must agree, that a Vote of Credit and Confidence was never more necessary than it is at this present Conjuncture. We have, 'tis true, a Convention with *Spain*; but that Convention is only a Sort of Preliminary: The principal Articles in Dispute between *Spain* and us, remain yet to be adjusted; and even those Articles, which by this Convention were finally settled, remain still uncomplied with. The best Way of securing a Compliance, is to be in a Condition to compel it; and the only Method by which we can expect to have the other Articles adjusted to our own Liking, is to shew that we are ready to vindicate our Rights by Force of Arms, in case the *Spaniards* should continue obstinate in refusing to acknowledge them by peaceable Means.

The Session, my Lords, is now drawing towards a Conclusion. The Parliament will probably be prorogued; the Season of the Year is now so far advanced, that it will even become necessary for his Majesty to prorogue it, before he can know what may be the Result of the present Counsels of *Spain*; and, if we should separate, without enabling his Majesty to put the Nation into a warlike Posture, as soon as the Emergency of our Affairs may require, it will encourage the Court of *Spain*, not only to refuse giving us Satisfaction with regard to those Disputes

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that remain as yet to be adjusted, but also to refuse performing those Stipulations which they have expressly promised by that Convention, which has been ratified by both Crowns. Thus, by neglecting to furnish his Majesty with those Powers that are necessary for enabling him to engage in a War, we shall render a War unavoidable: By a groundless Apprehension of running ourselves into a Danger of a domestick Nature, we shall run ourselves into a real foreign Danger; and by refusing to empower his Majesty to put the Nation to a small Expence, which, by his being impowered to do so, may become unnecessary, and which we are sure his Majesty will not put us to unless it be necessary, we may subject the Nation to an immense Charge, which in its present Circumstances, I am sorry to say, it is not well able to bear.

From these Considerations, my Lords, I must be of Opinion, that there is as much Reason for our complying with the second Part of this Message, as with the first; and as I can apprehend no Danger from our complying with both, I shall take the Liberty to move your Lordships to resolve, *That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to thank him for laying before this House, the Treaty lately concluded with the King of Denmark; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will not only concur in enabling him to make good the Engagements he has entered into by that Treaty; but also in enabling and supporting him to make such further Augmentation of his Forces, either by Sea or Land, as may become absolutely necessary; and in concerting such Measures, as the Exigency of Affairs may require.*

*The next that spoke upon this Occasion, was M. Agrippa, whose Speech was to this Effect, viz.*

*My Lords,*

THE noble Duke has very properly divided his Majesty's Message into two Parts. It consists, indeed, of two Parts, and they are of so different a Nature, and so distinct from one another, that I am surprized at his Majesty's having been advised to join them together in one and the same Message. They are so distinct, that it is impossible to speak to them both together; and therefore I must consider them separately, as the noble Duke has done before me.

With regard to the first Part, my Lords, which relates to the Treaty lately concluded with *Denmark*, if the Message had been confined to that Treaty alone, I am perswaded no Objection would have been made, by any Lord in this House, to our complying with what his Majesty desires; and, as I have often taken the Liberty to find fault with our late Measures, I am glad to have D this Opportunity of giving my Approbation to something that has been done by those now at the Head of our Administration. In our present Circumstances, my Lords, and considering the present unlucky Posture of Affairs in *Europe*, to which E we have, by our late Measures, not a little contributed, the concluding of this Treaty was absolutely necessary for us, in order to prevent *Denmark's* entering into any Engagements that might be of dangerous Consequence to the Interest of this Nation in particular, and the Tranquillity of *Europe* in general. Therefore, however expensive this Treaty may be to us, yet, in the Main, I must think it was a wise, a right, and a necessary Measure. But, at the same Time, I cannot help observing, what can escape the Observation of no Man, who compares this Treaty with those that have been concluded upon former Occasions

sions between the two Crowns, That a Nation, like a private Man, the lower it sinks in its Credit, the dearer it must pay for every Favour it is obliged to sue for.

This Observation occurs the more readily to me, my Lords, because I was once concerned in negotiating a Treaty of the same Kind with the Crown of Denmark. When I had the Honour to be employed by his late Majesty in his Negotiations with the northern Crowns, a Treaty was concluded between him and the King of Denmark, of the same Nature with this now before us: But by that Treaty, we paid but 70 *Crowns* for each Horse-man his Danish Majesty was to keep in Readiness for our Service; whereas, by this Treaty, we are to pay 80 *Crowns* for every such Horse-man; which Difference, tho' it may appear inconsiderable when considered with respect to each single Man, yet, upon 1000 Horse-men, the Number stipulated by this Treaty, it amounts to a very large Sum; and it is the more considerable, because, by the Treaty, we are obliged to pay immediately one Moiety of this 80 *Crowns* for each Horse-man, and 30 *Crowns* for each Foot Soldier, whether we have Occasion for these Troops or no. In this Light, the Difference of 10 *Crowns* upon each Horse-man, will appear to be of some Consequence, especially, if we consider the present unfortunate Circumstances of this Nation, and the great Charge we must be at, if a War should ensue between us and Spain, which I have, indeed, long thought inevitable, and I have now more Reason to think so than ever I had before.

Besides this Disadvantage, my Lords, there are several others, which every Lord may see, by comparing the two Treaties; but what is still worse, this Treaty can be of no Advantage to us, except that of preventing Denmark's engaging against

us, unless we can engage in our Interest several other Powers upon the Continent, besides Denmark. We can, by this Treaty, make no use of the Danish Troops, in any Expedition we may think fit to undertake against Spain; because it is expressly provided, by the 6th Article of this Treaty, That this Corps of Danish Troops shall not be made use of either in Italy, or upon the Fleet, nor is it to be transported, in Whole or in Part, beyond Sea, after it is come out of the Territories of Denmark, except for the Defence of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Nay, if France should join with Spain against us, we could make no use of this Body of Danish Troops, either against Spain or France, unless we should have Occasion to form an Army in Germany or Flanders against France; and this we neither can, nor shall have the least Occasion for, unless we can form a Confederacy amongst the Princes and States, who have Dominions in that Part of the World; which we have, as yet, I believe, no great Hopes of being able to accomplish.

This Treaty with Denmark, my Lords, is but a preparatory Step towards accomplishing so great and necessary a Design. Several other Steps must be made, and particularly, there is another Power upon the Continent, whom I may likewise call a northern Power, whose Alliance we ought to seek, upon the present Occasion, as much as that of Denmark. When I say so, I believe, every Lord that hears me will suppose, I mean the King of Prussia. He is a powerful Prince: He is a Protestant Prince, my Lords; and one of the chief Supports of the Protestant Cause in Germany. It is hardly possible, that ever any natural Difference can arise between this Nation and that Crown; therefore we ought always to cultivate

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a good Correspondence with him : We ought even to promote his Interest, and support his Pretensions, as far as may be consistent with our own Safety. While we do this, we may depend upon a grateful Return ; because, it will always be his Interest to be grateful, which, amongst Princes, is the only Gratitude that can, with Assurance, be depended on. By our Religion, we are embarked upon the same Bottom with the King of *Prussia* ; and as there can be no Jarring of Interests between the two Crowns, we ought to support one another in all just Pretensions, we ought to assist one another against every unjust Attack. Therefore, I wish the second Part of this Message had been to acquaint us of a new Alliance concluded with the King of *Prussia*, and to desire, that his Majesty might be enabled to perform the Engagements thereby entered into ; which, I am sure, would have been a second Part more agreeable to the first, than that which now stands second in this Message.

The Danger of *Sweden's* disturbing the Tranquillity of the North, by attacking *Muscovy*, was not our only Motive for concluding this Treaty with *Denmark*. If it had, I am sure, it would have been ridiculous in us to put ourselves to such an Expence. We might have trusted to *Muscovy* for defending itself ; and *Denmark* was not only by Treaty, but in Interest obliged to assist *Muscovy*, in case it had been attack'd by *Sweden* ; therefore, it would have been ridiculous in us, to engage *Denmark* by a large Subsidy, to do what was necessary for their own Safety. But this, my Lords, was far from being our only Motive : It was our own Safety that made it necessary for us to conclude this Treaty : It was to prevent the Fleets of *Denmark* and *Sweden* from being joined with that of *France*. Such a Conjunction we had, we have still great Reason to

A guard against on our own Account, and without Regard to the Tranquillity of the North ; because, in case of a War between us and *Spain*, we do not know what Part *France* may take in the War : We are pretty certain, I believe, it will take no Part with us ; and, if the *French* should join with the *Spaniards* against us, it would be of the most dangerous Consequence, to have the Navy of *France* increased and supported by the Ships and Seamen of *Denmark* as well as *Sweden*.

B This, my Lords, is what makes me in general approve of the Treaty now laid before us. If our Credit had been better, we might probably have obtained it upon more reasonable Terms, and at a less Expence ; for tho' *France* offered perhaps a larger Subsidy, yet the Terms were far from being so advantageous for the King or Country of *Denmark* ; it was not possible they should be so ; because, in Consideration of the Subsidy offered by the Court of *France*, that Court would certainly have insisted upon a Number of Seamen and Ships of War from *Denmark*, as soon as they might have Occasion for them. They stood in no Need of any of the Land Forces of *Denmark* ; they stood in great Need of their Seamen and Ships of War ; therefore, they would certainly have stipulated a Number of the latter, as a Return for the Subsidy they were to pay. This, the King of *Denmark* could not furnish, or keep in Readiness, without putting himself to a very extraordinary and new Expence. Whereas, we desired only a Number of Land Forces, which the King of *Denmark* can furnish without putting himself to any new Expence, because, he keeps in constant Pay so great a Number of regular Troops, that he can furnish us with the 6000 stipulated by this Treaty, without adding one Man to the Number he has now in his Pay.

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With regard therefore to the Court of *Denmark*, it was their Interest to accept of the lesser Subsidy from us, rather than the larger Subsidy from *France*; and, with regard to the Country, I am sure it was more for the Interest of the People of *Denmark* to send away 6000 of their regular Troops, than to send away 6000 of their Seamen. The latter they could not spare without distressing their Trade; but, as to their regular Troops, it is for the Interest of the People of *Denmark*, it is the Interest of every Country where such Troops are kept up, to have them quartered any where, rather than at Home. To this, I must add, my Lords, that the Terms offered, and the Engagements desired by *France*, could not but be inconsistent with those Treaties which are now subsisting between *Muscovy* and *Denmark*; and, I believe, every Man in *Denmark* saw, that no Subsidy that was, or could be offered by *France*, would be equal to the Prejudice the Crown and Country of *Denmark* might sustain, by the Forfeiture of its Alliance with the *Russian Empire*.

But, my Lords, the Forfeiture of the Friendship and Confidence of the Court of *Russia*, was not the only Prejudice the Crown and Kingdom of *Denmark* would have suffered, by engaging in an Alliance with *France* upon this Occasion. Such an Alliance would have been a Breach of that ancient Friendship, which has so long subsisted between *Denmark* and this Kingdom; and this might have been in many Respects of fatal Consequence to *Denmark*. Their chief Nursery for Seamen depends upon their Trade with this Kingdom: It depends upon their being allowed to import into this Kingdom, their Timber and all Sorts of naval Stores, in their own Shipping, which is an Advantage, we may take from them, whenever we have a Mind; and, if we should take this

Advantage from them, their Alliance would soon come to be despised by *France*; because it could be of little or no Service to that Kingdom. Nay, without a considerable Number of Seamen, and a large Squadron of Men of War, they would not be able to keep a Communication and a mutual Dependence between the several Parts of their own Dominions: Their King would then be obliged to depend upon *France*, for the Preservation of his Crown; and the certain Consequence of this would be, an absolute Subjection to the King of *France*; which is a Danger they have no Reason to apprehend from the King of *Great Britain*; because, by the Nature of our Government, our King must consult the Happiness of his People more than his own Ambition; and it is inconsistent with our Happiness to attempt to make Conquests upon any Part of the Continent of Europe.

Thus it must appear, my Lords, that tho' this Treaty with the *Danes*, be a Measure which in our present Circumstances I highly approve, yet, in our having brought about such a Treaty, we have no great Cause to boast of our Wisdom in Politicks, or our Skill in Negotiation: It was what common Sense dictated to us, and the Circumstances of the two Nations rendered extremely convenient, if not absolutely necessary for them. I wish we had allowed ourselves to be as much governed by common Sense in all our former Treaties and Negotiations: If we had never deviated from the Dictates of common Sense, in order, I believe, to amaze the World with the Profoundness of our Politicks, neither the Circumstances of this Nation, nor the Circumstances of Europe, would have been in the untoward Posture in which they are at present.

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But now, my Lords, with regard to the second Part of this Message; I am, indeed, not a little surprized, how it came to be tack'd to the first. As all Messages are, in this House, supposed to be Messages from the Minister, I may say, without giving any just Offence, that the two Parts of this Message seem to have been designedly tack'd together, in order to make the first Part serve as an alluring Vehicle, for enticing us to swallow down the bitter Pill contained in the second. A general and unlimited Vote of Credit and Confidence, is a Thing of a most dangerous Nature. Such a Demand, our Ancestors would have been amazed at, and would certainly have rejected with Scorn. The Practice is but of a modern Date in this Kingdom. It was never heard of before the Revolution; and never became frequent, till this Nation was blessed with our present wise Administration. Since that happy Period began, I shall grant, that such Messages have been frequent, and always punctually complied with, notwithstanding our having been in a continual Course of Peace, tho' I cannot say, Tranquillity, during the whole Time. What the Reasons were for making such Demands, or what the Reasons were for complying so punctually with them, I shall not now enquire; but, I must think, that such Demands, and such Compliances, are rather an Omen of our bad Conduct in Time to come, than a Demonstration of our good Conduct in Time past.

Whatever we may think, my Lords, here, at home, I have good Reason to believe, that the Frequency of such Demands, and the ready Compliance they have all met with, renders our Constitution the common Jest of every Man abroad. Our Pretences to Liberty will, I fear, in a short Time, become as

much the Ridicule of Foreigners, as our late Conduct has already rendered our Pretences to the Holding of the Balance of Power in Europe. I was confirmed in this Opinion, by a Question lately put to me by a French Nobleman: He was a Man of good Sense, and yet, he one Day seriously ask'd me, what Difference there was between the Parliament of England, and the Parliaments they have in France. I readily answered, and I hope I had some Ground for saying, That in France, the King makes their Laws or Edicts, and their Parliaments must comply with whatever the King desires; but in England, our Laws are made by King and Parliament, and our Parliaments may refuse to comply with what the King desires. To which, he as readily replied, In your late History, we read of several extraordinary Messages or Demands sent by your King to his Parliament, no one of which was ever refused; and pray, where is the Difference between an Edict made by the King, and an Edict made by King and Parliament, if the Parliament never refuses what the King is pleased to demand; for, our Parliaments claim the Privilege of refusing as well as yours; and, if a Trial were to be made, such a Refusal might, perhaps, be found as insignificant in England, as it now appears to be in France.

This, I am apt to believe, my Lords, is the Way of Thinking in other Countries, as well as France; and, if a general Vote of Credit and Confidence should once become a Sort of customary Compliment from the Parliament to the Crown, at the End of every Session, or as often as our Ministers may think fit to desire it, this may become the Way of Thinking at home as well as abroad. If this should ever come to be the Case, our Parliaments will of course become despicable in the Eyes of most

most of our own People; and, when the Form of an Act of Parliament begins to be contemned, a Proclamation may easily and safely be substituted in its Stead. It would, indeed, be happy for the Nation, it were so; for, when a Parliament ceases to be a Check upon Ministers, it becomes an useless and unnecessary Burden upon the People. The Representatives of the People in Parliament, must always be paid, some way or other, by the People: If their Wages are not paid openly and fairly by their respective Constituents, as they were formerly, a Majority of them may, in future Times, be always ready to accept of Wages from the Administration, which must, at last, come out of the Pockets of the People, and will fall with a much greater Weight upon them, at the same Time that it renders their Representatives of no use to them. There is no Way of preventing this, but by putting it out of the Power of Ministers to pay Wages, either to the Electors or Elected; and this can be no way done, but by strictly confining publick Grants to publick Services, according to the Estimates previously delivered in to Parliament.

But suppose, my Lords, our Constitution could be no way endangered by a Compliance with this extraordinary Demand, I do not think it is in our Power to comply with every Article of it. To enable his Majesty to augment his Forces by Land, is what, I think, we cannot do, by a Vote of this House. We have already, by the Mutiny Bill, limited the Number of Land Forces, for the Service of this ensuing Year, to 17704 Men. By that Bill, which is already passed into a Law, we say, that the whole Number of Men for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, to be kept up for the ensuing Year, shall be 17704.

Men; and shall we pretend, by a Vote of this House, to enable his Majesty to keep up a greater Number? Would not this be repealing an Act of Parliament by a Vote of this House? Will any Lord pretend A to say we have such a Power? By the Mutiny Bill, my Lords, a certain limited Number of Men are divested of the Privileges they enjoy as British Subjects, and made liable to martial Law: Can we add to this Number by a Vote? Can we, by such a Method, divest any one single Man in the Kingdom of any Privilege he enjoys as a Subject of Great Britain? Such a Pretence, my Lords, may be of the most dangerous Consequence: If we once begin to assume such a Power, I shall expect, in a little Time, to hear it insisted on, that the *Habeas Corpus Act*, or *Magna Charta* itself, may be suspended by a Vote of this House; and as such a Vote may be obtained by Surprize, and the Parliament immediately dissolved or prorogued, we may judge what a precarious State the Liberties of this Nation would be in, should the least Pretence be given for introducing such a Maxim.

Therefore, my Lords, however fond we may be of complying with the first Part of this Message, I think, it is evident, that we neither can nor ought to comply with the second. Let us but consider the Circumstances we are in with regard to Spain, and we must think it a little odd, that such a Message should have been sent to us at such a Time. In less than a Fortnight we shall be able to determine positively, whether we are to have Peace or War. If we are to have Peace, there was no Occasion for sending such a Message, there can be no Necessity for our complying with it; unless we have a Mind to make a Breach in our Constitution, out of mere Compliment to the Minister;

nister: And, if we are to have War, we ought to provide for the Prosecution of that War, in a regular and parliamentary Method. The 24th of this Month, is the last Day *Spain* has for paying the 95,000*l.* stipulated by the late Convention. If they fail of Performance, we must go to War: It would be dishonourable to the last Degree, to sue for a Performance of that Article, by any other Means than the Mouth of our Cannon. But, if they pay that Sum of Money, on or before that Day, tho' it be but a small Recompence for the Damages we have sustained, yet I shall think it a certain Omen of Peace, because I shall look upon it as a Testimony of their having a real Inclination to do us Justice. For this Reason, I think, the only proper Method we can take upon this Occasion, is to resume the House \*, and adjourn the Consideration of his Majesty's most gracious Message, to the 25th of this Month; for, if it should then appear, that we must go to War, I am sure, no Lord in this House can be more zealous than I shall be, for enabling his Majesty to prosecute the War, in the most vigorous and effectual Manner.

*The next Speech I shall give you, was that made by C. Plinius Cæcilius, who spoke to the Effect as follows, viz.*

*My Lords,*

**A**S most of the Arguments that have been urged against our complying with this Message, have been chiefly directed against that Part of it, by which his Majesty hopes to be enabled and supported by his Parliament, in making such further Augmentation of his Forces, either by Sea or Land, as may be come absolutely necessary, and in

concerting such Measures, as the Exigency of Affairs may require; I shall confine what I have to say upon the Subject, to that Part of the Message; for I cannot think the noble Lord who proposed resuming the House, was serious when he made that Proposition. I cannot think, he really intended we should defer a Moment giving his Majesty the utmost Satisfaction, as to that Part of the Message which relates to the Treaty with *Denmark*.

**B**The noble Lord himself gave one of the best Reasons that can be thought of, for an immediate Compliance with that Part of the Message. He told us, that in our present Circumstances, it was necessary for us to bring several other Powers, besides that of *Denmark*, into an Alliance with us. Whether this be so or not, I shall not pretend to determine; but if it is, I am sure, we ought not to delay one Moment, our coming to a Resolution to approve of this Treaty with *Denmark*, and to declare that we will enable his Majesty to make good the Engagements he has thereby entered into. What a Damp would it throw upon his Majesty's Negotiations, for concluding Treaties of Alliance with the other Powers of *Europe*, if they should hear, that the Parliament had delayed approving of the very first Treaty of that Kind, which his Majesty has thought fit to make upon the present Occasion. This would of course put a Stop to all his Majesty's Negotiations at foreign Courts, and at some of them, it might be the Occasion of an absolute Disappointment; because it might, it probably would, make some of them immediately resolve to accept of the Terms offered by our Enemies, who are now endeavouring to out-bid us; at every Court in *Europe*.

*There-*

\* *N. B. Our Club, upon this Occasion, supposed themselves to be in what is called, in the Language of Parliament, a Committee of the whole House.*

Therefore, my Lords, I hope we shall immediately agree to what the noble Duke has been pleased to propose, with regard to the first Part of this Message, whatever we may do as to that which regards the second. But, even as to the second, I cannot think there is the least Weight in any of the Objections that have been made against our complying with it. Our Constitution can be no way endangered by the Parliament's giving the Crown their Authority, to do what it may do without any such Authority. By the very Nature of our Constitution, the Crown has, during the Recess of Parliament, a Sort of Dictatorial Power to take care *ne quid Detrimenti Respublica capiat*; and, in Consequence of this Power, his Majesty may augment his Forces, both by Sea and Land, if it should become absolutely necessary, and he may concert such Measures as any sudden Exigency may require, without a previous Authority from Parliament for that Purpose. When it can be foreseen, that such a Necessity may probably happen, or that such an Exigency may probably arise, the Authority of Parliament ought to be previously ask'd; and, when that Probability appears to be in any high Degree, either from the Circumstances of Affairs at the Time, or from what his Majesty then communicates, the Parliament ought to grant the Authority demanded. Such a Message from the Crown, or the Parliament's complying with that Message, is so far from being inconsistent with, that it is highly agreeable to our Constitution; because, the sending of such a Message, is a Token of that Regard which the Crown ought always to have for the Authority of Parliament, and a Compliance with it, is a Testimony of that Concern which the Parliament ought always to have for the publick Safety.

I am not at all surprized, my Lords, that no such Message was ever heard of before the Revolution. Before that happy Settlement of our Constitution, most of our Kings shewed as little Regard to A our Parliaments as they possibly could. They never asked either the Advice or Authority of Parliament, but when it was absolutely necessary for them to do so. Nay, they were so fond of Prerogative, and of acting by that alone, that B they attempted too many Things by Virtue of Prerogative, which ought not to have been done without the Authority of Parliament. But as King William never made use of the Prerogative of the Crown, but in Cases in which only it ought to have been made use of, that is, when the publick Safety made it necessary, he applied by Message for the Authority of Parliament, as often as he had Occasion: Queen Anne did the same: His late Majesty could not fail of following so good an Example; and if such Messages have been more frequent in this Reign than in any former, it must have proceeded from the many Changes that have lately happened in the Affairs of Europe, and the extraordinary Regard his present Majesty has for the Privileges and Authority of Parliament. It could proceed from no sinister Design; because no bad Use has been made of the ready Compliance, his Majesty has met with from his Parliament upon every such Occasion. It cannot be so much as insinuated, that, in Consequence of these Compliances, his Majesty has put the Nation to any unnecessary Expence, or that the Expences the Nation has been put to, in Consequence of the Confidence reposed from Time to Time in his Majesty, have not been regularly and strictly accounted for; and therefore, during his present Majesty's Reign at least, I should think,

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think, that our past Experience ought to be sufficient for removing all future Jealousy.

But suppose, my Lords, that our former Kings had all endeavoured as much to shew a Regard for the Authority of Parliament, as some A of them did endeavour to shew a Contempt of it, yet, before the Revolution, there was no Occasion for any such Message, because the Custom of appropriating the publick Grants to their respective Services did not till then take Place. Before B that Time, the publick Grants were made without any Appropriation; so that the King, or his Servants by his Authority, could apply the Money to such Services as they thought most pressing; and, if any sudden Emergency happened, which C required an extraordinary and immediate Expence, the Services that were not so pressing, were put off, or left unsupplied, till the Parliament should meet, in order to make a new Provision for them, and the Money designed for them was applied to those unforeseen Exigencies which demanded an immediate Supply. Whereas, since the Custom prevailed, of appropriating all Parliamentary Grants to their respective Services, no Minister can, even by his Majesty's Authority, apply to one Service, however urgent, what has been appropriated by Parliament to another; and therefore, when there is a Probability, that some Services may accidentally arise, during the Recess of Parliament, that could not be foreseen, or that could not be regularly provided for by Parliament, it becomes necessary to furnish his Majesty with such a Credit and Confidence, as is demanded by the second Part of the Message, now under our Consideration.

As this Credit and Confidence, my Lords, can last no longer than till next Session of Parliament, and

as every following Session of Parliament must necessarily begin, within seven or eight Months after the Expiration of the preceding, it is impossible to suppose, that any such Vote of Credit and Confidence can ever be of dangerous Consequence to our Constitution; because, in so short a Time, it will always be impossible to raise and discipline such a Number of Forces, or to levy such Sums of Money, as would be necessary for overturning the Liberties of this Nation; especially, if we consider, that, by Virtue of such a Vote of Credit and Confidence, his Majesty can impose no Taxes, nor force any Loans, nor can any Man thereby be compelled to list in his Majesty's Land Service. D If the Administration should attempt to levy Forces, or borrow Money, without any apparent Necessity, the People would immediately become jealous of their having Designs against the Liberties of their Country; and, in that Case, no Man would lend Money to the Government, or list in the Government's Service: Even the Officers of the Army themselves, would be apt to declare against such new Levies, and if they did not refuse to obey, they would certainly be very negligent in fulfilling the Orders issued for that Purpose; which would of course render the Designs of the Administration abortive, and next Session of Parliament would certainly punish them for the Attempt. E Thus it must appear, my Lords, that our Constitution can be brought into no Danger, by our complying with what is proposed; and as to our having a Power to comply with every Thing demanded by this Message, I wonder to hear it made G the least Doubt of. We have not, my Lords, by the Mutiny Bill, confined or limited the Number of Troops to be kept up for the ensuing Year.

Year. We had no Occasion to do so; because, the keeping up of any Number of Troops, within this Kingdom in Time of Peace, without Consent of Parliament, is, by the Nature of our Constitution illegal, and is expressly declared to be so, not only by the Claim of Right, but by the Preamble to that very Bill itself. For this Reason, a certain Number of Troops is mentioned in the Preamble to that Bill, in order that we may give our Consent to the keeping up of that Number; but none of the enacting Clauses relate to that Number, or any other Number. They relate to all the Troops that shall be kept up; and if, by any future Vote, we give our Consent to the keeping up of a greater Number than is mentioned in the Preamble of that Bill, the enacting Clauses relate to, and comprehend the additional Number, as well as the Number mentioned in the Preamble. Therefore, the Resolution we may come to upon this Occasion, can no way be understood as a Repeal, or as an Alteration of the Mutiny Bill: It can be considered only as a Signification of the Consent of Parliament, to the keeping up of a greater Number of Troops than were thought necessary when the Mutiny Bill was passed; and surely the Consent of Parliament may be signified by a Vote or Resolution, in Pursuance of a Message from his Majesty, as well as by the Preamble to a Bill.

We do not, my Lords, by the Resolution now proposed, subject any Man in the Kingdom to martial Law, nor do we divest any Man in the Kingdom of the Privileges he enjoys, or ought to enjoy, as a Subject of *Great Britain*. It is already done to our Hands, by the Mutiny Bill, which is now passed into a Law. By that Bill, every Man that shall voluntarily list himself in his Majesty's Land Service, without any

Restriction as to the Number of Men so to be listed, is made liable to martial Law; and, by the Resolution now proposed, we only give our Consent to his Majesty's taking a greater Number into that Service, A than we consented to by the Preamble of that Bill. There is nothing therefore in what is now proposed, that can furnish the least Pretence for laying it down as a Maxim, that the *Habeas Corpus Act*, or any other Act, can be suspended by B a Vote of both, or either House of Parliament.

C From what I have said, my Lords, I hope it will appear, that there is no Weight in any of the Objections made to our complying with this Message. But, in my Opinion, our refusing, or even delaying to comply, may, in the present ticklish Conjunction of Affairs, be attended with the most fatal Consequences. *Spain* has already long depended upon gaining some Advantage from our intestine Divisions. D It is to this only, we can with Justice impute the Obstinacy they have shewn in refusing to do us Justice. They have, at last, promised to make us some Satisfaction for past Injuries; and the Term allowed them for performing that Promise, is now near expired; but, if the 95,000*l.* which they are to pay to us on that Account, were now in London, and ready to be paid, I do not know but our delaying to give his Majesty the Satisfaction of complying with his most gracious Message, would prevent that Sum's being paid within the Term limited. The Agents for *Spain* would immediately begin to expect a Breach between his Majesty and his Parliament, which would of course encourage them to delay making that stipulated Payment, till they had new Instructions from *Spain*; and thus, by delaying to agree with his Majesty's Message, we should render

der a War unavoidable, at the same Time that we rendered it impossible for his Majesty to provide for it, either by Alliances abroad, or Armaments at home. For these Reasons, I shall most heartily join with the noble Duke in the Motion he has made, and I hope we shall have the Concurrence of a Majority of this House.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Common Sense, March 1. N<sup>o</sup> 161.

*The first Principles of Religion necessary to the Preservation of Liberty.*  
(See Vol. VIII. p. 210, &c.)

SIR,

W<sup>H</sup>atever our modern fine Gentlemen may think, I am convinced, that what we call political or social Liberty depends so absolutely upon the first Principles of Religion, that there is no supporting the former among a People who are generally abandoned as to the latter. When a Man begins to doubt of the Existence of a supreme Being, or of the Existence of his Soul after its Separation from the Body, or of his being liable to answer in a future State for his Conduct in this, he naturally, and even reasonably, if I may so express myself, fixes his whole Hopes upon the Advancement of his Fortune in this World. Such a Man has no Motive for adhering steadfastly to the Cause of Virtue and Liberty, but the natural Fondness for Esteem and Fame; nor has he any Check upon his vicious Appetites, but that of temporal Punishment, and that of Shame or Remorse for having been guilty of that which, he knows, will be condemned or ridiculed by those he has an Esteem or Regard for; and how weak these Motives are for the Sup-

port of Virtue, Morality, or social Liberty, both Reason and Experience may evince.

The Hopes of advancing one's Fortune in this World, are so far from being a Motive for a Man's joining in the Support of Liberty, that with the far greatest Part of the People, I mean those of mean or middling Circumstances, such Hopes must generally afford strong Motives for joining that Party which aims at its Destruction; for, under arbitrary Governments, Men make greater and more sudden Advances, than can be made in a free and well regulated Society. By the Whim, or Fondness of an arbitrary Prince or Prime Minister, a Man may, from the meanest Circumstances, jump at

C once into the highest Rank and greatest Fortune: Whereas, under a free Government, no Man can rise but by slow Degrees; and as the publick Money is sparingly advanced, and must be strictly accounted for, no Man can expect to make a very great Fortune by serving, much less by cheating the Publick.

From hence 'tis plain, that in a free State, a Man of low Circumstances, whose only Motive for Action is the Hopes of advancing his Fortune, will always have most to hope for, by joining those that are for overturning the Constitution; and these Hopes will generally prevail with such Men to believe, that the Invaders of Liberty have the greatest Probability of Success, which will of course induce most of them to join with that Party.—Therefore, we must conclude, that when the People of any Society begin to be generally influenced by mercenary Motives only, the Liberties of that People must necessarily soon fall a Victim to some bold Invader, unless Care be taken to restore and establish among them, the Principles of true Religion and Virtue.

I shall grant, that a Man who fore-

foresees and considers Consequences, and has a just Sense of the Misfortune of being under a *slavish* Subjection to the *arbitrary* Will of any Man, will always be for supporting a free Government; but in political Matters, how few are there that foresee or consider the Consequences of their Actions? How many, even of the better Sort, that would chuse to be *Slaves* to those above them, provided they might exercise an *arbitrary* and *tyrannical* Rule over all below them? And a *selfish* Fellow, who expects great Additions to his Fortune, by the Establishment of *arbitrary* Power, will probably conclude, that the *Increase* of his Possessions will atone for the *Precariousness* of his Title.

With such Men, the Desire of Esteem or Fame can be no sufficient Guard against their joining in the establishing of *arbitrary* Power; for this Desire is always governed and directed by the Company a Man keeps, and the Party he joins himself with. It may be as fully satisfied by being eminent in a *Course of Wickedness*, as by being eminent in a *Course of Virtue*; and when a Man begins to associate himself with *Villains* and *Knaves* only, he at the same Time begins to despise all Men of Honour or Honesty; because he is, by the Company he keeps, taught to look upon all such as *Madmen* or *Fools*; so that the human Affection of Shame or Remorse, is in him directly inverted: Instead of being a *Bar to Wickedness*, it becomes a *Bar to Virtue*.

*Se jam pridem potentiae gloriaeque abunde adeptum, were, I may say, among the last Words of that great wicked Man, Julius Cæsar, which shew, that he was as proud of the Glory, he thought, he had acquired by destroying the *Liberties* of his Country, as ever L. Junius Brutus appeared to be, of the Glory of *recovering* and *establishing* its *Liberties*;*

and Julius Cæsar's Soldiers were as proud of appearing faithful to him, and valiant in his Service, as they could have been, had they appeared faithful and valiant in the Service of their Country. Even a Pick-pocket A is as vain of being the most dexterous of his Gang, as a Patriot can be, of being the most eloquent and the most stedfast in the Cause of Liberty: And a Highwayman and a Hero are equally proud of their Adventures; the only Difference is, that the Desire of Esteem or Fame in the former, is founded on *Vices* which he is taught to look on as *Virtues*; in the latter, it is founded upon the Principles of true Religion and Virtue.

The Desire of Esteem or Fame can therefore contribute to the Support of Liberty, only when it is founded upon right Principles; and such Principles cannot be supported without a thorough Conviction, that there is a *supreme Being*, to whom we must be accountable in a future State D for our Behaviour in this, and that the Duty he has prescribed to us is, 1<sup>st</sup>, To contribute as much as we can to the Preservation and Happiness of Mankind. 2<sup>dly</sup>, To contribute to the Preservation and Happiness of the Society. 3<sup>dly</sup>, To contribute to the Preservation and Happiness of our Family. 4<sup>thly</sup>, To preserve our own Lives as long, and improve our own Happiness as much as we can.

These are the four Measures of our Duty in this Life, and each of F the following is conditional with Regard to the preceding.

A Man who is thoroughly convinced of this, will always despise the Esteem of *Villains* and *Knaves*, and will never desire any Fame but that which is founded upon a Performance of his Duty; because, if he fails in, or departs from his Duty, whatever may be his Fate in this World, he is sure of being exposed to

to eternal Shame, Derision, and Remorse in the next.—But a Man who has no Views beyond this Life, nor any Principles besides those which are founded upon ill governed or ill directed Appetites, may be easily; and, as I have shewn, probably led astray by the *Humours* or *false Maxims* that prevail among those with whom he associates himself; and as to temporal Punishments, they can be no Bar to a Man's joining a Party that aims at the Establishment of arbitrary Power; for when Men are resolved to set themselves above the Laws of their Country, which they never do till they have some Reason to hope for Success, they can be under little or no Fear of suffering by those Laws: At least, their Fears of temporal Punishment must diminish, in Proportion as their Hopes of Success increase; so that the Fear of temporal Punishment can be no sufficient Motive for preventing a Man's joining that Party which intends to destroy the Liberties of their Country; and if such a Party should succeed, every Sort of temporal Punishment, instead of being a Check to Wickedness, becomes a Check to Virtue: Instead of being a Barrier against arbitrary Power, it becomes a Barrier against the Restoration of Liberty.—As *Hudibras* facetiously but truly expresses it,

So when tyrannick usurpation  
Invades the freedom of a nation,  
The laws o' th' land that were intended  
To keep it out, are made defend it.

From these Reflections we may see, that the only Way to preserve the Liberties of a Country, is to establish and preserve among the People, especially those of the meaner Sort, a thorough Conviction of, and a strict Regard for the first Principles of Religion; by which I do not mean the Establishment of any particular Sect, or of any particular Set of religious Doctrines.—On the contrary, I believe the Distinctions and Animosities that have

been introduced, and industriously propagated between the several Sects of Christianity, have been of the most pernicious Consequence both to Religion and Virtue; and the more particular any Sect is rendered, that is to say, the more its Credenda and Ceremonies are multiplied, the less Regard will its Professors have for those which ought to be the first Principles of every Religion. Men have naturally a warm Zeal for the Opinions they profess, and when that Zeal comes to be wholly attached to the Forms, Ceremonies, or supplemental Doctrines of any particular Sect, it may lead Professors of that Sect to transgress the fundamental Rules of Religion and Virtue, by sacrificing the Constitution and Liberties of their Country, to their Desire of having the particular Sect they are of, set up or preserved, as the established Religion of their Country.

For this Reason, I have always thought, that the most useful Writers upon any Subject in which Religion has a Concern, are those that have endeavoured to establish or recommend the fundamental Principles of Religion, without shewing too sanguine an Attachment to the distinguishing Doctrines of any particular Sect.—On this Account he concludes with recommending an Essay, lately published, for demonstrating the Immateriality and free Agency of the Soul.

*Craftsman*, March 1. N° 713.

*A Letter to a Gentleman in the Country, relating to the Election of Parliament-Men. Written and publish'd at the Beginning of Queen Anne's Reign.*

*SIR,*

BY what you write, there seems to be in the Country an universal Apprehension of all thinking Men, that our next Parliament, under

der God, will determine the Fortune of these Kingdoms, and make us a free, or enslaved People. Mens Eyes begin to be open, and see their Error, in chusing *Members of Parliament*, for their *Addressees* and *Ex-pences*, or for (what is equally as bad) the Recommendation of great Men.

We may remember when this *E-*  
*ssay* began, and what supported it.—But that, which was then but *Scurvy-Spots* on the Body, is of late, by the Corruption of *Places* and *Pensions*, become *Plague-Sores*, which hath almost infected the whole Nation.

I shall never forget the Answer of a great Man, six Years since, to one who came with a Project for lessening the Charge of *Offices*, both as to Number and Value; which was this: *You would do the King more Service, at this Time, to enlarge both*; and it is done to the Purpose, if we have 10,000 Men in civil Employments, the least of whom have some Influence on *Elections*, by *Friends* or *Relations*; and they have been said to hold their Employments by the Tenure of that Service.—We have no Need of such *Artifices* now; and we ought to mark the Men, that use them.

What Entertainment would Old England have given to Men, who had no Pretence to *Elections*, except *Presents to their Wives*, and *Drink to their Husbands*?—Such Persons would have been hurl'd out of the Country like *Gypsies*; and then the greatest Expence would not have been the Merits of their Choice.

I have often wonder'd, that Persons of the least Understanding should not see the Meaning of Mens travelling from one End of the Kingdom to the other for an *Election*.—Men do not spend their Time and Money for Moon-shine.—The bare Title of *worthy Member* will not answer the Expence of 500 or 1000*l.*

We should except against a Jury.

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man, who gives Money to be put upon it; and is there not much more Reason to consider a Man, who hath our Lives and Fortunes in his Hands, and, we are told, even A without *Control*, or so much as to be heard by *Petition*? If it be so, we have the more Reason to be careful in our Choice, and never give our Vote for a Man we don't know. The common Objection is ridiculous; that there is not a Man B in some Corporations fit to serve in Parliament. There may not, perhaps, be one fit for a publick Employment, and that which attends it; but there are few Corporations, which have not some Men in them, who can follow, if they cannot lead honest Men in a Vote; and there are never wanting Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood of a Corporation, fitter to be trusted than *Grecian Merchants*, *Lawyers*, *Clerks*, and *Commissioners*, Inhabitants of London and Westminster. If we chuse Men of our own D Country, we should blush with the Roman to see a virtuous *Cato* rejected, and a vicious *Vatinius* chosen; but when we chuse Men from abroad, we generally do it. Methinks, it admits of no Doubt, as I said before. Will any Man serve a Corporation, which he hath no more Interest in than the Purchase of his E Election? There must be something more; and this I take to be the Reason why our Taxes are so great. It is commonly said, that one Third of them went amongst the Managers; and whenever faulty Men were questioned, *Hush-Money* went abroad, and a downright Vote saved them. At this Time, it was observed, that tho' the Majority of the House were Corporation-Choice, yet not Corporation-Men, but *Sea* and *Land-Admirals*, *Irish* and *Welsh Judges*, *London Stock-Jobbers*, &c. and a worse Set of Men, which Time will shew.—This, if there were no more, would alarm a wiser Nation, to see their R Religion

*Religion and Fortunes in the Power of Men, who have no Stake with them in either.*

This Thought often makes my Heart tremble. A *Vote in Parliament* may give up a whole People, whilst their *Navies* and *Armies* are fighting to preserve them; and none but those, who believe our *Corporation-Volunteers* are Men of publick Spirits, that design nothing for themselves, can think the Nation safe under such *Representatives*. But we see the *most busy* of our *Champions* advanc'd, and others not pleas'd, when neglected.—Are these Men fit to be chosen again?

*Physicians* tell us, that if Men in a malignant Distemper *feel no Pain*, their Condition is desperate. If a *Parliament* should be tainted, and the *Nation* be not sensible, what then?

It was the Saying of a great *Man*, in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, that *England* could never be undone but by a *Parliament*.—Pray God avert it now!

We have been unfortunate in a *Party-Reign* very near to an *Anarchy*, when the Government was modelled to the prevalent *Faction* in every Session. There is the same Spirit abroad now, distinguishing itself by the Names of *Whigs* and *High-Churchmen*. One cries out, Take care of the Church: Another, We are in Danger of *Popery*: When any Man with half an Eye may see the Design is only to strengthen a *Party*. They, who get most in *Parliament*, have the *Government*, and consequently the Disposal of *Employments*.

Now is the Time to defeat and for ever damn these *Vultures of the Nation*; and such an Opportunity never offer'd before.

We have another Queen Elizabeth on the Throne, whatever more, nothing less in exemplary Piety, and of whole Judgment and Temper there

have been invincible Instances, before she ascended the Throne.—The same Spirit still guides her.

Let us lay aside all *Party-Men*, and with one Voice set the *Queen* above them. Let her *Servants* be A really *Servants*, not *Governors*.—She hath no Need of *Tricks* in Government. Her *Parliament* is her great Council. Chuse them well, and she will be under no Necessity to make use of ill *Men*.

I think it a great Fault amongst us to cry out against the *Ministry* and *Men in Employment*. I believe, indeed, the Nation never had worse than in the last Reign.—Yet without any Reflection upon that great *Man*.

Who chose them? Was it not ourselves? The Day we elect *Purchasers*, we give them an *Office*.—That is their *Business*.

Now to prevent this Foundation-Evil, for so it is, let us chuse, according to our excellent Constitution, *Men amongst ourselves*, of known Integrity and Fortune in the Places for which they are chosen; since then we should have a *Country Parliament*, Men as unacquainted with *Court-Prefe'rements* as David was with *Saul's Armour*. But he kill'd *Goliath* with his *rural Weapons*. So with a *Country Parliament*, let us conquer the *Tools of Fraud* at home, make them refund Millions of their *late Harvest*, ease the Nation of their *Taxes*, and yet raise greater *Supplies*.

Such a *Parliament* of old Britons would confute the Opinion that we have lost our *English Integrity*, and would mortify the *French Leviathan*, who hath more Hopes from our *Corruption and weak Management* than the Force of his own *Arms*.

We should consider that we have enter'd into a *War*, in which our All is at Stake; our *Trade*, *Manufactures* and *Navigation*, which are the Funds that support our *Fleets* and

and Armies, will abate; and, to add to our Misfortunes, we have a dismal Prospect of a growing Poor.

We complain'd, during the last War, when we were not shorten'd in our Trade, as we are now.—The same Management we had then would change our Money-Lotteries into Men-Lotteries, and we shall want Money to pay them.

But we have yet enough to drop the last Penny with Europe, if we manage without Fraud, and be not like Larks, lur'd into the Net by the fictitious Glare of the Glass of Preferment; not considering that we do but rob ourselves to give up all to the French.

If this be duly consider'd, we should rather pray than drink for Elections; and then we may hope that God will give us Judges as at the first, and Counsellors as in the Beginning. But if our Elections are secured by Promises, as some brag, such Engagements are void when All is at Stake, and this our last Throw for the English Nation.

Let us not fool ourselves. If we miscarry in this Parliament, we are a lost People. Pray God give every Man in the Nation Understanding to consider it!—We shall then have a great Change; no Pensioners, no Placemen, no Expectants, nor Volunteers in the House of Commons; no Men, who want Covering of former Cheats, or any that set up for new.—We may know the Goats by their Bleating.

I am, Sir, &c.

Daily Gazetteer, Feb. 29.

To the Author of certain Speeches, Pamphlets, and Evening Posts.

My L—,

THE Propriety of this Address G your good Sense will not allow you to doubt. You who are so ready to attack others, must be at all Times ready to defend yourself;

and that Vivacity of Spirit which hurries you into notorious Breaches of Decorum, if it can be offer'd in your Excuse, ought also to be consider'd as mine. I have, and I think it an Honour to have, as deep a

A Respect and as warm an Affection for an Hon. Person whom you have grossly abused, as you can possibly have Prejudice or Dislike. For this Reason I cannot hear with Patience, or bear in Silence the Outrages with which you treat him: Outrages as undeserv'd as they are ill-manner'd; and which, tho' they may have some Effect upon low and canker'd Minds, yet with Men of Sense, and such as have a just Notion of Decency, they expose you much more than they injure him, as they are evident Proofs of inveterate Malice; tho' they contain only vague and unsupported Charges of Ambition and Corruption: Charges which any hot-headed young Man may bring against the gravest and most able Minister: Charges which will be always supported by the Restless and Rapacious: And Charges by which the best Friends to the Publick in all States, have, thro' the Craftiness of the Few, and the Madness of the Many, been but too often over-born.

E That a Person of your Quality, and in your Situation, ought to be above Dependence, and ready on all Occasions to speak your Sentiments freely, is what every Man must grant: A Thing not only reasonable but grateful in the Eyes of that Hon. Person whom you have so bitterly reproach'd; and who, in spite of all your's, and your Party's Reproaches, will be consider'd by Posterity, as the warmest and most sincere Friend to Liberty this Nation ever saw. But that forgetting your own Station and his, losing all Sense of Places, and all Respect to Persons, you should run out into violent Invectives instead of sober Reasoning,

sioning, take up the Employment of a Pamphleteer, and even condescend to lead Coffee-house Scandal, by dropping in an Evening's Instructions on the Conduct of the House, is inconceivably odd: It is what your best Friends are ashamed of now, and what some ten Years hence yourself will remember with Regret.

There are indeed, who applaud your Behaviour, who admire your Eloquence, and are in Raptures at the Boldness of your Expressions. But who are they? Why, my L—, they are two Sorts of People. Some who have as much Wit and more Cunning than yourself: They are glad to see you blow that Fire, by which they hope to warm themselves at their Ease. Some there are, who thro' Want of Parts, and Abundance of Fire, are captivated with what they do not understand; and because they are sure that your Conduct is very unusual, they conclude that it is very heroick. In short, you are the Tool of the former Sort of People, and the latter are Dupes to you. By these easy Marks, you will be able to distinguish the Insincerity and Folly of those, who tell you that you excel *Cicero*, and that the next Age will value your Orations as much as we do those of *Demosthenes*. You will pardon my entering into the Secrets of your Administration, since you are so great an Enemy to all Secrets in that of his Majesty.

I do not doubt but you will think this very impertinent, because you apprehend that the present Situation of Affairs sufficiently warrants the Liberties you take. The State is in the utmost Danger, the People universally corrupted, and my Country on the Brink of Ruin; and shall I not speak, fay you? Shall I not paint *Verres* in his proper Colours? Alas, my L—, there never was an

Opposition that did not say the same Thing. My Lord *Clarendon*, the best Minister our Fathers ever saw, was talked out of Power and into Banishment on the same Pretences: And then those who banish'd him, did just what they charg'd him with. It is the easiest Matter in the World to declaim either against a Prince or a Minister: Call the one *Claudius*, or *Nero*; the other *Sejanus* or *Pallas*, and the Busines is done. Arguments and Ornaments are easily found: Your first Oration persuades the Mob, the second yourself, of the Truth of what you say; tho' the Prince all this while may be *Augustus*, and the Minister *Agrippa*. Not that I am such a Fool as to think, or such a Slave as to say, that all Princes are good, and all Ministers upright. No, my L—, I am sensible there have been, and I make no question but there may be Tyrants and Oppressors cover'd with illustrious Titles; and under such Persons I shall always esteem a warm Attachment to the Cause of Liberty, and a generous Contempt of Danger, heroick Virtues. But, blessed be God, my L—, these are no such Times.

In the Reign of K. Charles II. the People of Scotland were governed with such Severity, that the Privy-Council had just Reason to apprehend they might not always be in the Humour to bear. To secure therefore themselves against the Resentment of an oppressed Nation, they thought proper to convert several Gentlemen's Houses into Garrisons, in such Parts of the Country as were least affected to them and their Interests: A Proceeding not only repugnant to the Rules of natural Justice, but strictly speaking, in Defiance of the Constitution, and in direct Violation of an express Law of the Land. The Gentlemen thus oppressed, made Choice of one of their Number, a Person of Fi-

gure,

ture, Family, and Fortune, and sent him to Edinburgh, to represent their Grievances modestly, and to obtain, if it was possible, Redress by legal Means. This Nobleman pursued his Instructions; he neither made fierce Speeches, or pretended to write flaming Pamphlets, but he demanded what the Laws gave him a Right to demand; and when he was refused, he protested, as he might legally do: Whereupon the Privy-Council committed him close Prisoner, kept him confined many Years; and when he was at last set at Liberty, the Reason assigned for it was, *That the political Causes for restraining him, did no longer subsist.* This illustrious Person was a good Patriot, a Friend to Liberty, and a Lover of his Country; and on the Establishment of the present Government declared, *That he had seen all that his Soul wished.*

To oppose arbitrary Power, and to resist Oppressors, is what all the Friends to Revolution Principles have always contended for, and will always think right. To disturb all Governments, and to distress every Administration, are Mischiefs imputed to Revolution Principles, by such as seek to render them odious. Whoever therefore so far follows the Dictates either of his Passions or his Prejudices, as to confound Tyranny and Authority, the executive Power of Ministers with the lawless Dominion exercised by *Machiavelian* Statesmen; whoever, I say, will do this, either out of Pride of Heart, or from private Views, will misapply Revolution Principles, and serve the Purposes of those who are Enemies to them; he may make other People think him a Patriot, nay he may think himself so; but he will be no more a Patriot than a Miser is a Man of Economy, or a Spendthrift a Man of Spirit. He may reason, he may rally, he may conclude his Speeches, like Epigrams,

A with a *Sting* or a *Point*: But if he concludes from all this, that he is a great Speaker, or a true Friend to the Publick, he will make a very wrong Conclusion. The only Way to serve the Publick is to do the Business of the Publick: Not to meet in Breakfast Cabals, in order to digest the Flourishes of the Day, to cap Witicisms, and adjust Repartees, to meet at Dinner in order to applaud the happy Result of the Morning's Conferences, and in the Evening to entertain Coffee-houses with the fine Things said in the H— of C—s, interspersed with shrewd Observations that were never made, and bold Innuendos that were never glanced. Be these the trivial Arts of Egg-shell Politicians! Statesmen just reliev'd from the Burden of a Satchel, and who are eager to shew how lately they came from School, and how expedient it would be to send them thither once again.

B Those who fancy that such Discourses can irritate, or so much as displease Men in Power, farther than as they prejudice publick Affairs, and interfere with the Business of the Nation, are much too complaisant towards these Declaimers and their Performances. If indeed ours was absolutely a popular Government, such Harangues, however frothy and ungrounded, might chagrin even the wisest Administration, it being the Misfortune of Democracies to turn like Weather-cocks with the slightest as well as with the strongest Blasts, and to veer continually till worn out by their own Motion. But our Constitution being of another Structure, a great Man, free from Guilt, may likewise be free from Fear, tho' his Places beget Envy, and his Power be attended with Malice, even from those whom he protects. To this is owing that Firmness at which some People are so much amazed,

C and

and that Calmness and Want of Emotion which they seem at a Loss to account for. A Man who does his Duty, and sees his Endeavours blessed with Success, may well enough bear with the inconsiderate Censures of such as attempt to judge, without proper Lights, of his Conduct, and out of a fond Ambition to appear Men of shining Parts themselves, do their utmost to depreciate his. His Serenity and his Safety are owing to the same Cause, the *Superiority of his Genius*.

Before I conclude this Letter, I must put you in mind of one of your own smart Reflections: You are very angry with him whom you insolently, and without the least Correspondence in Character, call *Verres*, for entertaining a certain Assembly with a tedious Panegyrick on his own Administration. Indeed, my good L——, you are very partial! When you are inclin'd to be eloquent for an Hour, to retail common Places, and to state the *Rise and Progress* of your own *Notions of Men and Things*, then you expect that All should be hush, and Silence wrapt in Admiration. But if after all this, and twenty Times more from your Coadjutors, the Hon. Person whom you abuse, at last rises in his own Defence, and, to shew that he does not absolutely condemn your Censures, enters of his own Accord into the Reasons of his Conduct: This, forsooth, is tedious and intolerable. Good God! what Sort of Reasoning is this? Or what would the Men have who employ'd it? They boast perpetually of their own persuasive Rhetorick, and yet they are afraid to trust it. They despise the Parts of him whom they decry, and yet they are not able to endure that he should make use of them. But thus it will G·ways be; Falshood and Darkness, bo' they may for a Time obscure, annot however hinder Truth and

Light from breaking out at last. Those in the present Opposition, and amongst them your L——p, are more excusable than at first Sight appears. Your Declamations might be unanswerable, if he, against whom you declaim, would but hold his Tongue. His Innocence is in Truth an Entrenchment hard to be forc'd; on the one hand, it hinders you from Proofs, on the other, it furnishes him with Spirits. It would be no difficult Task to A shew the Weakness of some other Observations, such as, *That a large Majority is an infallible Sign of Corruption*, and that yet, *The Approaching a Majority is an indubitable Proof of increasing Virtue*. Alas! alas! Prejudice is a bad Medium; we can B never see, thro' it, *Things as they are*; sometimes they appear double, sometimes divided: I have known an Officer well-dress'd taken for a Raw-head-and-bloody-bones, and I remember a Set of *Virtuous* in Durham-yard, making Use of a certain *Telescope*, D and swearing on the *Faith* of it, *That they saw Ships of the Line riding in the Harbour of Dunkirk*. But, my L——, whatever the Gallery Audience may have, the Gentlemen on the Floor, in a certain Place, have not the least Notion of E the Second-sight: They will believe their own Eyes, and will not trust ever so quick-sighted a Person as you are to see for them. I know that this Language will be ill received; but as I recommend, so I am proud of speaking Truth, which F therefore I hope you will pardon in

*Your most obedient bumble Servant,*  
R. FREEMAN.

After this Letter, the following is very proper to be inserted, viz.

*London Evening-Post*, March 8.

*His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani  
Munere* ————— *Æneis*, L. 6.

I DON'T know whether the Age is not corrupted to such a Degree,

gree, as that even the Virtue of the Dead may be thought a disagreeable Subject; and therefore it is with some Diffidence that I sit down to write this Paper. But while the Liberty of the Press remains, a better Use of it cannot be made, A than to pay Funeral Honours to those, who lived and died the Friends of their Country: At least the Office is a pleasing one to the Writer himself.—Let the superior Spirits, who write, who dictate, or who pay the Daily Gazetteers, insult the Concern of honest Men upon a national Loss; let them with equal Decency, and Greatness of Mind, \* attack the Son, while drooping over the scarce-cold Corpse of the Father; but I should not answer the Design of my writing, if I did not endeavour to C adorn the Hearse of the late Earl of Marchmont †, with the most honourable Escutcheon, unask'd, and disinterested Praise.

Piety, Loyalty, and publick Spirit were in the Mind of that Nobleman concurrent Principles of Action, equally impelling him to the Good of his Country: His Piety taught him to please God by serving Mankind; his Loyalty taught him to serve his King by opposing Male-Administration; and his publick Spirit taught him to consider the Hanover Succession, as happy, and valuable to us, because it confirms and strengthens our Liberties. The Merit his Family had in securing the present Establishment, will be always remember'd in the Nation, tho' it may be forgot in the F Court: And could his Lordship, who saw it succeed thro' so many Difficulties, have seen the Ends propos'd by it fully compleated, Liberty secured from Corruption as well as from Violence, and the Rights of G the Nation solidly fix'd on the Independance of Parliament, that Rock

against which the Gates of Hell cannot prevail; had he seen this done, he might have then declar'd, that he had seen all that his Soul wish'd ‡. Nor were his utmost Endeavours wanting to accomplish this Work. The first Maxim of his Policy was, that the Legislature should be free and uninfluenc'd: By this Rule he judged of the Intentions of Ministers; by this Rule he govern'd his own personal Conduct. He would have been as much ashame'd, he B would have thought it as infamous, when he represented the Nobility of Scotland in Parliament, to have acted unworthily of the high Trust repos'd in him there, as, when he represented the King in foreign Courts, to have dishonour'd that Character, by giving up its Rights, or debasing its Dignity. He did neither—He served with Honour at home and abroad. The present Ministry soon recall'd him from foreign Employments: In the memorable Labours of the Year Twenty-five, in the Treaty of Hanover, in the consequential Negotiations at Soissons, Seville and Madrid, he had no Part.

While he sat in the House of Lords, a Scheme was brought into Parliament, for subjecting this great E and noble Nation to the *vilest of Tyrants, the foul, importunate, and rapacious Harpies of the Excise.* But tho' we were sunk enough at that Time to endure the Attempt, we were not yet so lost as to let it succeed: The national Spirit rous'd itself, struggled for Life, and prevail'd; and in this last Triumph of Liberty the Earl of Marchmont gloriously shared. He lost a great Place —He would have lost his whole Fortune—He would have gone to || Prison with his Father—He would have gone to a Scaffold, he would have laid down his Life with Joy for the

\* Vid. Gazetteer of Feb. 29. + He died Feb. 27. See the DEATHS in this Month.  
† Gazetteer, Feb. 29. || Ibid.

the Rights of his Country.—I say this from those who knew him, who knew his Heart to be full of that Flame, which glow'd in a *Russel*, in a *Wallace*, in every Martyr of Liberty.

Others might talk better than he, might excel more in those *tinsel Abilities*, to which the Futility of this Age gives an Air of Importance: But the Earl of *Marchmont* would have acted, would have encounter'd the most trying Occasions with adequate Spirit and Fortitude. As far as he could shew this, he did—Every great publick Measure, while he was upon the Stage of Busines, had his zealous Concurrence. If more were not attempted, if some fail'd of Success, it was not owing to any Inactivity, any Slackness in him. In his very Retirement his Thoughts were busy, his Heart warm, his Soul transported with a Desire of advancing the Cause of his Country: To this he exhorted his Friends; to this he train'd up his Children; to this he influenced all whom his Authority, or Persuasions could move. Thus lived, thus died this truly virtuous, and therefore great Man: Nor were his Virtues unrewarded by Providence, even in this Life; he saw them descend to his Children, saw two Sons of uncommon Abilities, cultivating and improving those Abilities by uncommon Application, animating them with the same noble Spirit, and directing them to the same generous Purposes, as had inspir'd their Father in the whole Course of his publick Behaviour, from his opposing the *Jacobite Frenzy* in his earliest Youth, to his opposing the *Whig Corruption* in the Decline of his Age.

The last Years of his Life might have been too painful to him under the Anguish of Sickness, and the Concern for his Country, that was still more sensibly aching at his Heart, if he had ever heard any

Account of what was done in a certain Assembly, without at the same Time hearing what was said thereby one of his Children. This Alleviation Providence gave him, and a great one it was, a great one not to A the Father only, but to the Patriot; for he might have said of his Sons, as old *Alethes* in *Virgil* does of *Nisus* and *Euryalus*:

*Di Patrii, quorum semper sub Numine Trija est,  
Non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,  
Cum tales Animos Juvenum, et tam certa tulisti  
Pectora. Sic memorans humeros, dextraque tenet  
Amborum, et vultum lacrymis, atque ora rigabat.*

Had his Lordship been a Peer of England, had he been an English Gentleman only, it wou'd have been some Consolation to the Publick, when Death removed him from the C Care of it, that his Place in the Legislature might have been so worthily fill'd by his Heir. But the Death of Lord *Marchmont* robs his Country of Lord *Polwarth* too. This Parliament must hear him no more—must no more be instructed by all that Mass of Knowledge he had acquir'd at an Age, when the first Rudiments of Busines are often to be learnt even by Men of Ability. That Eloquence, which cou'd give Light to the darkest, Grace to the dryest, and Spirit to the coldest Parts of Publick Busines, must triumph no more over perplex'd Evasions, confident Assertions, and Parliamentary Craft. The House of Commons has lost him for ever, and the Loss will be felt by the Publick, even tho' the House of Lords shou'd gain so useful a Member, to assist their Debates, when they do debate, and their Councils, when their Councils are ask'd. But a Vacancy must happen, or perhaps a new Parliament, before his Lordship can obtain a Seat there. Then, and not till then, can he appear upon a Theatre fit for the Part, the important Part that Nature form'd him to act: Then he may again employ his Talents to enquire, and to reform;

again

again exert that Spirit, which is so much his own distinguishing Excellence, to animate the Langour of a supine, insensible Age, to excite the drooping Virtues of honest Men, who despair of the Publick, and by that Despair accelerate the Ruin they fear; to blow that Fire, by the Light of which so many glorious Exploits, so many Deeds of Virtue and Wisdom were perform'd by our Ancestors, without whose kindly Heat, no Fruits of Liberty can be rais'd, or supported, the sacred Fire of Patriotism, which is now almost extinct. To this Part his Lordship is call'd by the Voice of the Publick, and his Electors undoubtedly will follow that Voice. If those Electors, indeed, were the low Inhabitants of some prostitute Borough, composed of Wretches, who subsist upon septennial Bribery, of Smugglers trembling under the Lash of Penal Laws, and of the little Officers of the Revenue, more dependent still, and more slavish; if such a spiritless, ignorant, undistinguishing Crew, deaf to Reputation, blind to Merit, void of all Sentiment, all Sense, all Feeling, but the leprous Itch of Corruption; if such, I say, were to be his Lordship's Electors, then, I confess, he might have Reason to doubt the Event: Neither his Talents, nor his Industry, nor his Integrity cou'd be of Use to him there, against the meanest Pensioner of the most unpopular Court. But his Electors are the Peers of Scotland, descended from Ancestors of unsub-mitting Spirits, Champions and Heroes of Freedom; whom neither their own Kings, nor ours, ever cou'd bow to the Yoke; who, thro' infinite Toils, thro' Blood, thro' Civil-Wars, thro' Revolutions of Government, from the earliest Times, preserv'd their own Country free; and to whom, in the last Age, England owed her Liberty too: Such were the Men, before whose Sons, when

they elect new Representatives, the present Earl of Marchmont will, I hope, appear as a Candidate; will appear one of the foremost upon the only List they will ever regard, the List of untainted, uninfluenced, able, and vigilant Patriots. Every Virtue will sollicit for him, the Wishes, and Prayers of every good Man in the united Island of Great Britain, will attend him to his Election: The Danger of the Times, the Wants of his Country, will demand his Assistance: **B** Thus recommended, thus supported, can he fail of Success? —

Common Sense, March 8. N<sup>o</sup>. 162.

*The fashionably Style, or Misapplication of CHARACTERS, expos'd.*

**C** I HAVE long seen with Concern and Indignation, the most respectable Names, originally appropriated to the most valuable Characters, not only lavish'd and prostituted where none of those Qualities existed, which they seem'd to imply; but even abus'd to disguise and cover Vice and Folly. In this Confusion and Misapplication of Denominations, Vice exults in its Exemption from Infamy, its greatest Check, and Virtue mourns the Loss of those honorary Distinctions so justly due to her; while the Unwary, mistaking the Signs, frequently set up to their Cost at the wrong House.

**F** A Man must have been some Time conversant in the World, and have got a Key to the fashionable Language, to be able to form a true Opinion of Men from the Characters given them. For Example, one would not at first imagine, that a Man of nice Honour, only meant a deliberate Murderer; a careful Man, a Thief; an honest Gentleman, only a Whig or a Tory, according as the Person is who gives him the Character; or that a very honest Fellow, meant nothing but a very drunken

one; and a very good Sort of Man, or a very good-natur'd Man, meant either nothing at all, or meant a Fool.

One of the principal Duties in moral, and most valuable Qualities in social Life, is certainly *good Nature*, by which I mean, a strong Benevolence to Mankind; a Desire of relieving their Distress, and of promoting their Good; and a Willingness to employ our Labour, Money, and Credit for those Purposes. This I take to be the true Definition of real good Nature, arising from Sentiment and Reflexion, and founded upon that great Principle both of Morality and Christianity, of doing as we would be done by. But how unlike is this to that which generally usurps its Name? How lavishly is the Character bestow'd? It is now universal, and seems to have absorb'd all others; one hardly hears any thing else said of any Body, and one hardly knows any Body, of whom that is not said. Every Man is the *best-natur'd Man alive*, the Panegyrick is indiscriminate, is made and return'd like Bows, and upon as slight Knowledge or Acquaintance. The Truth is, it is the staple Commodity that Knaves and Fools traffick in, and export: But if Pride and Self-Love did not take off their Goods, they would soon leave off their Trade.

Common Decency and good Manners, are frequently mistaken for, or miscall'd good Nature, especially by the Ladies; every Man at his first Introduction into Company seems to be a *very good-natur'd* or a *very good Sort of Man*; for in polite Mouths those Terms are now synonymous. I would gladly ask by what he seems so? And what Harmony of Features, what Complexion, and what Size denote a *very good-natur'd Man*? But indeed how should he seem otherwise upon so slight an Acquaintance, unless he were a

Madman into the Bargain? This extempore Commendation then, means no more of a Man, than it does of a House-Dog, which is, that he does not bite in the Day-Time; and is just as solid a Proof A of his good Nature, as his not st-g would be of his Cleanliness. It seems therefore as unreasonable to bestow this Character upon this unknown Person, as it would be unjust to give him a contrary one; and he may surely wait contented with that B of a decent Man, till he is known to deserve a better.

Good Humour is almost always mistaken for good Nature. A Man who talks much, and chearfully, laughs readily, and takes the Tone of the Company, be it what it will, C is instantly pronounc'd a good-natur'd Man: Tho' I have known very many of these good-humour'd People lay out their whole Stock of good Humour to great Advantage in mix'd Company, and reserve an abundant one of ill Nature to dispose of among D those, who depend upon them.

A Man of complaisant Vices, is at the Top of fashionable good Nature. If in the Hours of Riot and Excess, he has no Will of his own, but chearfully adopts the Vice of the Majority of the Company: If E he pimps for his Companions, assists them in their drunken Scrapes, and lends them Money for their unjustifyable Wants; these Effects of sympathizing Profligacy are ascrib'd to an inexhaustible Fund of good Nature; tho' at the same Time this best-natur'd Man alive, is known to brutalize and starve his Wife and Children, beat his Servants, ruin his Tradesmen, and sell his Country.

The protecting and skreening of Iniquity and Guilt, especially with relation to the Publick, is most unjustly term'd good Nature: Tho' it can only proceed from a Participation of the Crime, a Willingness to com-

commit it, or a Consciousness of equal Guilt. Virtue knows no Indulgence to Crimes, it punishes the Offence, tho' it pities the Offender. The avow'd Patron and *Skreen* of all Corruption and publick Guilt, has wisely and for good Reasons propagated, and establish'd this Doctrine; and branded with the Want of good Nature and Candor those, who from a real Benevolence to Mankind, endeavour to detect and punish such Crimes, as tend to the Subversion of all Government, and the Ruin of B all Society.

Fools, as Fools, are, by the Courtesy of England, call'd good-natur'd; tho', possibly, none less deserve that Character. Fools may indeed have that Kind of good Nature that arises from weak Nerves, and sympathizing Sensations, which is no more than an involuntary Movement, and an Effect of Self-love: But they can never have that which proceeds from Sentiment and Reflexion. The same Thing will affect them with Mirth or Grief, according to the Tone in which it is related; and their Compassion is always excited by some uncompassionate Circumstance, never by the main Object. Thus they'll hear of a Murder with Indifference; but if the Throat be cut from Ear to Ear, or the dead Body dragg'd by the Hair of the Head, they shudder with Horror, and melt into Pity. These however are the best Kind of Fools, the harmless inoffensive Fools, little above Vegetables; but who, from intending no Harm, have a Right to Toleration, tho' they have no Claim to Favour.

But there is a much worse, and more numerous Sort of Fools; which are the crafty, subtle, designing Fools; who rise just enough out of the Fool, to get a little into the Knave, and who have just Sense enough to know, that they have not Sense enough to recommend them,

and therefore have Recourse to the Appearances of great good Nature, which they produce upon all Occasions, like Bills of Health, to get Admittance. These People have reduc'd good Nature to a Science, A and proceed systematically. Their Tone is soft and plaintive, their Conversation stuff'd with fulsome Panegyrick, tender Epithets, and compassionate Interjections; such as, alas! poor Man! &c. Nay, their Tenderness extends to Animals, and they care for Dogs and Birds, with the gentle Appellations, of poor Things, and poor Fellows. By these Arts they impose upon the weak and superficially judging Part of Mankind, and are not only well receiv'd in Companies, but admitted C into Friendships and Confidences, which they seldom fail to abuse, when it suits with their Interest. These Fools are the implacable Enemies of Men of Parts; they lament their ill Nature, wish they would employ their Wit better, and even D thank God that they have none themselves, since they find it is always to be exercised at the Expence of good Nature: Thus endeavouring to confound Wit and ill Nature together, and make them seem inseparable. With these the numerous Body of abler Knaves combines, and between them both, under the false and interested Pretence of good Nature, they have almost establish'd a general Amnesty for Vice and Folly.

All passionate People, without F Exception, are reckon'd extreamly good-natur'd, no Matter how often they are in a Passion, or what Mischief they do in it. *He is the best-natur'd in the World when he is not angry*, is a very common Expression, which in Truth means no more nor no less, than that he is good-natur'd, when he is not ill-natur'd. But surely if these very good-natur'd choleric People had any good Na-

tire at all, they would, in their lucid Intervals, desire to be lock'd up for the rest of their Lives, that they might do no more Mischief.

Having thus shewn what good Nature is not, and torn off that common Mask of Knaves and Fools, A I need say very little to shew what it really is. Every Body feels what it is, tho' so many mislead, and so few practise it. Let then that glorious Character be only bellow'd upon those, who, by Acts of Tenderness, Compassion and Generosity, B really deserve it; and let not, what is only their Due, be indiscriminately lavish'd among the Undeserving, either from the selfish Views of expected Returns, or for want of something else to say, which is often the Case. Praise is C a Debt due to Merit only, and those who give it where it is not deserved, are as unjust as those, who from an ostentatious Generosity, or private Views, give away to others, what is due to their lawful Creditors. Virtue dares discriminate and speak out, but those who universally commend, despair of Praise themselves upon any other Terms; as those who universally blame, despair of it upon any Terms at all.

Craftsman, March 8. N° 714.

*Of natural and honest, and corrupt and scandalous Dependencies; with the Arts and Practices of wicked Ministers.*

**T**O speak in a strict, religious Sense, no Body can be said to be properly independent; for all human Creatures are absolutely dependent upon their Creator, by whom they live, move, and have their Being.

In a natural, moral, and religious Sense likewise, no Body can be said to be perfectly independent; for a Child is certainly dependent on its Parents; a Wife upon her Husband,

as well as an Husband upon his Wife; a Tenant upon his Landlord, a Landlord upon his Tenant; and every good Man upon his Friends and Benefactors, for their mutual Interests.

Nay, even in a political Sense, there are many just and honourable Dependencies; such as those of the People upon the Prince, and of the Prince upon the People; of the Representatives of the People upon their Constituents, and of the Constituents upon their Representatives.

All these are honest Dependencies, inseparable from human Nature, and the Conduct of Government, which cannot subsist without the reciprocal Aid of the Governors and the Governed; but the Misfortune is, that the former have too much Advantage of the latter, not only by creating corrupt Dependencies, but by the false Notions, which too many Men conceive of Friendship, Honour and Gratitude.

This Point (says Mr. D'Anvers) D is very well explain'd in the LONDON MAGAZINE of January last; from whence he takes some Extracts, where the several Kinds of Dependencies, which are there divided into five Sorts, are particularly enumerated and illustrated.—As our E Readers may see this in our said MAGAZINE for January last, p. 4 D, 5, 'tis needless to repeat it.

After this, Mr. D'Anvers proceeds thus: I think the most scandalous and corrupt Men of all are those, who having gain'd a Reputation by F the Profession of Independency, and rais'd their Fortunes by acting, speaking, or writing in the Cause of Liberty, turn about on a sudden, and by their Practices renounce all Pretence to their former Principles. Yet such Men as these will never want Encouragement under a bad Administration; for as it is a common Observation, that religious Converts are the most furious Enemies to those,

those, whom they desert: so it is equally, true that a political *Apostate* always becomes the most abject *Tool of Power*, and gives his *Corruptor* an Opportunity of representing all *Patriotism* and *publick Virtue*, as mere Pretexts to cover ambitious and self-interested Views.—How many Instances of this does every Age afford us?—I wish I could entirely except the present.

Whenever this happens to be the Case, both the *Corruptor* and the *Corrupted* will not scruple to tell us in plain Terms, that Opposition to *Ministers* is dangerous to *Liberty*, because it may incite them to make themselves *absolute*, for their own Security.—When a *Minister* hath this in his Power, the *Constitution* must be destroy'd, and it would be ridiculous to boast any longer of *Liberty*.—But this Argument is fit only for the Mouth of an *Highwayman*, who is often obliged to commit *Murder*, rather than suffer himself to be taken, and brought to Justice.

Another vile Method of wicked *Ministers* to support themselves is, by laying the Odium of all their bad Measures upon their *Sovereign*, and setting him up as a Screen to protect them from the just Vengeance of an *injur'd People*. This is directly contrary to one of the chief Maxims of our Constitution, that the King can do no *Wrong*; but according to the modest Doctrines of such *Ministers* and their *Advocates*, the Maxim ought to be inverted and run thus; the King can do no *Good*; for they will never fail to arrogate every Thing of that Nature to themselves; tho' it might be entirely owing to the Wisdom and Command of their *Master*. Thus if he should be resolved to declare *War* against an insulting Enemy, and it should be attended with Success, they would certainly impute it to their own wise *Counsels*, tho' it was ever so well known, that

they opposed it with all their Power. But if it should prove unsuccessful, they would as certainly endeavour to throw all the Blame upon the Rashness and Obstinacy of their royal *Master*, against their *Advise*, tho' he should be manifestly driven into it by their *blundering Negotiations*, *posillanimous Conduct*, and the *Cries of the People*.—In the same Manner, if they should find themselves under the Necessity of patching up an *ignominious Peace*, they would, no doubt, shift it off from their own Shoulders, and lay it upon him, whose sole Prerogative it is to make *Peace* and *War*. But if, by some unforeseen Accident, or lucky Turn, it should happen to prove more advantageous than the wisest Man could possibly expect, the whold Merit would be ascribed to their *dexterous Management and Address*, without allowing their *Prince* any Share in it.

To this may be added, that the Ends of a *just and necessary War* have been too often defeated by their own *Want of Skill* to conduct it, or a mean Jealousy of those, who have. It is likewise in their Power to frustrate the Operations of a *War*, which did not suit with their own *Designs*, by misleading their *Prince*, and giving wrong Instructions to his *Commanders*, both by *Land* and *Sea*, or cramping them in the *Execution* of their Duty; as well as by oppressing the People with *exorbitant Taxes*, and almost destroying their *Trade*, in Hopes that they will at last cry out for *Peace*, without any adequate Reparation for their past *Losses* and *Expences*.

Such Practices have been often made use of by wicked *Ministers*, in former Times; for I shall say nothing of the present; tho' the *ministerial Alchymists* may endeavour to extract *Sedition* out of these plain, general Observations, and prudently apply them to their *Patron*; which

no doubt will be paying him a very great Compliment. No body is safe against these Artists; for they have found out a Method of converting all Writings, except Flattery, into Labels, whether they relate to past, present, or future Times; and begin A once more to call aloud upon the secular Arm to prove the Force of their Arguments, and the Truth of their Assertions.

I shall therefore conclude in one Word with saying; let Libelling, properly so call'd, be punish'd; but let not Corruption go unpunish'd, and be suffer'd to grow rampant in all Parts of the Kingdom, in Defiance of our Laws, and common Honesty.

**ABSTRACT** of a Pamphlet, entitled, *Ways and Means to man the Navy, with not less than 15,000 able Sailors, on any Emergency, &c.* By THOMAS ROSE, Esq;

WERE an Act of Parliament to be passed for establishing not less than 15,000 able Seamen certain for ever for the King's Service, I can plainly demonstrate, that the Advantages which would accrue to every Part of the Nation from it, would render the extraordinary Expence of such Establishment, if any at all, very inconsiderable.

By the Advance-Money that should be given, and the Certainty of not being dismiss'd, after any short Expedition, from his Majesty's Service, the Number of Volunteers that would immediately offer themselves, would very quickly make up the List proposed; nor would the Manner, in which they should be employ'd, even at those Times, when the Fleet may have a Call but for a very few of them, be a less Temptation for them to enter.

As his Majesty's Docks and Yards do continually maintain a very large Number of Workmen in the several Articles relating to the Navy, one Part of the said Seamen might, with little Prejudice to the Hands already employed, be made use of in the Time of Peace, in the Work there: At first, in such Parts only of it, as may be most easily attained in a very little Time, till by Degrees they may arrive to such a tolerable Knowledge in the others, as will not only enable them, by the Money they shall earn, to maintain G themselves and Families very comfortably, but render them, when required to their original Province of Sailing, more useful and expert in the entire Management of every Particular

belonging to the Ship; whilst the other Part of them shall have a Permit for

to sail in the Merchants and Coasters Service, by which Means they will acquire such perfect Knowledge of the many Rocks and Sands that almost entirely surround us, that they may prove, when summoned again into his Majesty's Navy, of very important Use, even in the Quality of Pilots. And to prevent any Difficulty, or Dispute, that may arise between the Masters of such Vessels, and the King's Sailors, that want to ship themselves on board them, the Merchants or Masters shall be obliged to receive into their Vessels one Half of their Complement, of the King's Men, at the common Wages, who shall likewise have a written Power or Authority granted therp, to ship themselves on board any Coasters or Vessels, trading in any Port of Great Britain where they are, provided they do not exceed the Number of other Hands shipped on board of the said Vessels. A Register may also be kept at every Port, of the Number of Hands each Vessel ships, and a General Register in London, near the Royal-Exchange, or some other convenient Place, that the Government may not only be assured of the punctual and ready Compliance of the Merchants or Captains, in receiving their Complement of King's Men; but in case of an immediate Want of them for his Majesty's Service, they may the more easily be summoned for that Purpose; and if many of these Sailors should seek Employment all at the same Port, where there were Vessels lying in Expectation of Hands, there may be such Regulations, that no one Vessel should take in more than an equal Proportion of the said Sailors. As for Instance, if 3 Vessels lay in the same Port, supposing each Vessel to carry 10 Hands, and 5 of his Majesty's Men should offer themselves only to one of these 3 Ships, they shall not be allowed to go all together in that one Vessel, but shall distribute themselves amongst the 3, and that Vessel whose Lot it was to have but one, shall receive the next King's Man that comes to enter himself at that Port, as his fair Dividend. No Owners or Masters of the Vessels before-mentioned, shall prefer in their first Choice of the Hands they propose to ship, any other Sailors to those belonging to his Majesty; but if no Application is made from any of them, the Captains may be at their Discretion to receive others for the whole Voyage. And for the further Ease of the said established Number of Seamen, and to make them in every Degree more useful to the Government: after the Expiration of F for which the Permit was granted to one Half of them to go into the Merchants Service, there may be an Exchange of Stations by Rotation for the same Length of Time, between some of them, and

and those that were left and employed at home. Hereby the Inconveniences which the Merchants may otherwise sustain, from having most of the Hands in their Vessels, during the Time of War, impress'd, perhaps, just as they are clearing out for their Voyage, will immediately vanish. If the Exigence of Affairs should constrain the Government to call off its Men into its own Service, it may be supposed that the Merchants will have Time enough, from the first Summons of his Majesty for his Sailors to return, till the Time limited for such Return, to provide themselves with a Supply, and even without being necessitated to pay any such exorbitant Wages, as the Scarcity and Timidity of the Seamen, during the Time of a Pres, exacts from them. If, as I am inform'd by some Persons, who pretend to have made a pretty exact Computation of the Number of Seamen employed in the Merchants and Coasters Service, there may really be upwards of 60,000, then, were the whole established Number of his Majesty's Seamen distributed equally among the Merchants, in the Room of some of the others, such Seamen would be less in Proportion than one fourth Part of each Ship's Complement; so that the Merchants can neither scruple to receive so few, to the Prejudice of the other Sailors, nor think it any Grievance to part with them, when his Majesty's Occasions demand them.

As it is an inherent Principle in every Englishman, to submit with Reluctance to any Thing that seems to carry a Check upon their Liberty, so I would not in this Engagement to his Majesty's Service, have the Men constrained to bind themselves up either for Life, or for a long Term of Years, but chuse to leave it to their own Discretion, to quit the Service when they have an Inclination, on this easy and reasonable Condition only, that they shall be oblig'd to give six Months Notice of their Intention, on the Failure of which, proper Penalties may be thought of to be inflicted. Such an Engagement as this, will be no more than what is enter'd into almost every Day, between Man and Man, in every Branch or Kind of Business; but for their Encouragement, not only to enter, but to continue in the Service voluntarily, I could with an easy Fund might be found out, whereby the Government might be enabled to cloath them from Head to Foot, once in two Years; with a Silver Medal of the Flag of England, to be worn as a peculiar and honourable Distinction, from all others Sailors \*.

For the first 3 Years, any able Seamen

may be admitted upon this Establishment, not exceeding 40 Years of Age, but after the said 3 Years none shall exceed the Age of 30 †. And as a further Reward and Inducement for their long Continuance in the Service, it is propos'd, that those who have serv'd for such a Quantity of Years, or done such Services as the Discretion of the Board of Admiralty, or the Commissioners shall judge worthy of it, shall receive a small Pension for Life, tho' they are not any way disabled in the Service; and in case any one of them leaves a Widow, she shall enjoy for her Life one Moiety of what was before his Allowance; but if any of them quit the Service, and afterwards re-enter, they should have but half the Benefit of the Time

A they serv'd before. And if any of them, whilst in the Merchants Service, should, by any Accident, sustain any Damage in their Limbs so as to render them incapable of earning their Bread as Sailors for the future, they should be consider'd, notwithstanding, as the King's Men, and receive the same Benefit of a Pension, or the Hospital, as if they had sustained such Wounds or Damage in one of the King's own Ships ‡. And at last, to all these considerable and tempting Advantages, I would join that great and most necessary Encouragement of all, the Certainty of having their Pay, whatever Capacity they serve in, whether in Merchant-Ships or the Government's own, on the most easy Regulations both to themselves, their Creditors, Friends

B or Relations, who may be their Executors, or posses'd of their Powers of Attorney, without any unnecessary Delays upon Account of unjust and vexatious Claims, and free from exorbitant and unwarrantable Deductions, which have been but too frequent a Practice in former Times.

C As to the Fund I mention'd for maintaining the 15,000 Seamen: Were the Lords of the Admiralty to be empower'd by A&t of Parliament, to drain and enclose such of the waste and derelict Lands as they can find Purchasers for, on Lease for a Term of Years, at      per Acre, reserving or allowing to the Lord of the Manor, or the Persons who have the Right of Common      per Acre, some Part of the Amount of the Rents of them would be sufficient to answer the whole Charge of this Establishment.

D And as the supplying Greenwich Hospital with a suitable Fund to perfect the good Design of that Institution, was recommended by his late Majesty, in the Year 1725, another Part might be appropriated for that Use, whilst no inconsiderable Surplus would remain

\* It is proper that the Name of the Sailor and the Time of Entrance with a Number, be engraven on the Back of each Medal, and that they be return'd in case of Death, or upon any of the Sailors leaving his Majesty's Service. † 'Tis more practicable out of the Number of Sailors which at present are in his Majesty's Service, that the 15,000 Men be at a proper Time made choice of, for the Purposes herein mention'd. ‡ A Deduction of      per Month out of each Sailor's Pay, will be sufficient to answer these Demands.

to be return'd into the Treasury towards the Sinking Fund.

N. B. As there are abundance of Acres, that are almost covered with Water, some Part of the 15,000 establish'd Sailors might be employ'd in draining them.

Craftsman, March 15. N<sup>o</sup> 715.

Of the ARMY, Quartering Soldiers, &c.

**G**REAT Complaints have been made, for many Years past, of keeping up a numerous Body of *mercenary Forces*, in Time of *Peace*; and they are certainly dangerous even in Time of *War*, unless employ'd abroad, or when we have any just and well-grounded Apprehensions of an *Invasion*; which can hardly ever be the Case, whilst our Coasts are guarded by a large and powerful Squadron of Ships of War.

During the two last great Wars of K. William and Q. Anne, we had a very inconsiderable Army kept up at home, in Comparison to what we have at present; tho' in the former War, Lewis XIV openly supported K. James, and in the latter the Cause of the Pretender.

Upon concluding the Treaty of Peace at Ryswick, in one Reign, and the Treaty of Utrecht, in the other, our regular *Land Forces* were reduced, I think, to 7 or 8000 Men, except the *Pensioners in Chelsea-College*, which occasion'd great Murmurs and Complaints against the Administration at that Time, as if it was keeping up an additional Army *in Peto*; and therefore we may assure ourselves that no such Arts have been ever practised since by our excellent *Whig-Ministers*, which would be at least an Apology for the Conduct of their *Tory Predecessors*.

But however that may be, it cannot be forgot that the Invalids of *Chelsea-College* were thought a sufficient Guard for a certain Hon. Gentleman, who retired thither, not many Years ago, for Protection against the pretended Designs of the *Populace*; tho' it afterwards appear'd that Nothing but his own panick Fears prevented him from sleeping very quietly and securely in Town.

But to come to the Point: Our *Land-Forces*, are augmented to almost double the Number of what they were, in Time of *Peace*; and yet these were generally thought much too numerous by all Men of Candor and Impartiality.

Besides the publick Exence of maintaining so large an Army, which amounts at least to a *Million* a Year; it hath been computed, that every Soldier quarter'd upon an Inn-keeper, in Town, or Country, costs that Inn-keeper near as much as he costs the *Government*; not to mention the insolent Behaviour, Ineboachments, Waste, Debauchery, and lewd Ex-

amples of such profligate and almost *lawless Guests*.

These Hardships induced the *Inn-keepers*, some Years ago, to petition the Parliament for Redrefs; upon which they granted the *Dragoons*, as I remember, an additional Pay of 3d a Man per *Diem*, in order to render them less burthenome to those, upon whom they are quarter'd. What Effect this may have had, I cannot pretend to say; tho' it hath certainly put the *Publick* to a considerable Expence.

But a Doubt having lately arisen, whether the *Mutiny and Desertion Act*, as it hath been worded for many Years past, was obligatory upon *Inn-keepers*, and other *Masters of publick Houses*, within that Act, to provide the Soldiers billeted upon them with any Thing but *Quarters*; a Clause was proposed in the last *Mutiny Bill*, for explaining the former *Act*, and obliging the said *Inn-keepers*, and other *Masters of publick Houses*, to furnish the Soldiers billeted upon them with *Provisions of Eating and Drinking*, as well as *Quarters*, at so much a Day.—But this was opposed so vigorously, as an unreasonable Innovation, that the *Projector* thought fit to give it up, and suffer the *Act* to stand upon its usual Footing.

Several good Arguments were produced for opposing this Motion; some of which I shall briefly mention.

In the first Place, It was said that *Inn-keepers*, and other Persons subject to the *Act* for quartering *Soldiers* upon them, were already very much burden'd and harrassed with *Excises*, and *penal Laws*; particularly the late *Act* against *Retailing of spirituous Liquors*; for whatever Service that *Law* may have done to the Health, Lives, and Morals of the *lowest People*, (of which we have not yet seen any considerable Effects) it hath certainly been of very great Prejudice to *publick Houses* of all Kinds, by depriving them of the most profitable Part of their *Business*, which enabled them to quarter *Soldiers*, without running the Hazard of incurring the *Penalties of the Law*; especially those, who stand upon *high Rents*, and hold their *Houses* by *Lease*, for a long Term of Years.

F 2dly, If this Motion had taken Effect, it would have obliged many Persons to take down their *Signs*, and leave off their *Business*, as many have done already, upon the same Account, whilst we had not much above half the present Number of *standing Forces*.—It hath, indeed, been often objected, and with too much Reason, that we are over-stock'd with *publick Houses*; and that it would be of great Benefit to the *Nation*, if half of them were shut up. This is in the Power of the *civil Magistrates*, by refusing *Licences* to above a certain Number of *Houses* in every County, District, or Parish. But, in that

that Case, what will become of our Revenue, which depends too much upon *Tipling Houses*; or where shall the present extraordinary standing Army be quarter'd? For,

3dly, If a great Number of *Inn-holders* and *Victuallers* should not think proper to leave off their Business, and turn themselves a-drift in the World, they would probably apply to Parliament for additional Pay to the Foot-Soldiers, as they formerly did for the *Dragoons*; which would be a farther very great Expence to the Nation.

Or, Lastly, if the Parliament should happen to be in an ill Humour, (which may, perhaps, be thought a ridiculous Supposition) and refuse such an Augmentation of Pay, the only Remedy left to provide for so numerous an Army as the present, is by *Barracks* in Winter, and *Encampments* in Summer; from which, good Lord, deliver us!—For, in such a Case, we may bid adieu to the Liberties of this Nation for ever.

I shall conclude with declaring, that it is very far from my Intentions, to discourage our *Inn-holders* from continuing the usual Custom of quartering and providing for our Army, whatever it may be.—Those in distant Counties, where Provisions for *Man* and *Horse* are cheap, may possibly be no great Losers, or Sufferers, except their Trouble; and since the neighbouring Counties to this great Metropolis, where big Rents and extraordinary Taxes make every Necessary of Life very dear, are at present secured from this compulsive Law, I hope it will induce them to comply with the same Custom, as far as the Nature of their Circumstances will admit, in order to prevent a much greater Evil to their Country, by *Barracks* and *Encampments*.

Common Sense, March 22. N° 164.

PISTOL's threatening LETTER to COMMON SENSE.

WE receiv'd some Months since a short Epistle, containing not above four or five Lines, but full of Anger; the Gentleman who sent it subscribed himself *Antient Pistol*: We made no Observations upon it, nor return'd any Answer, taking it for granted, F that, as the Gentleman was newly listed into the ministerial Regiment of Pen-men, he was obliged to abuse some Body; and as we know very well who they are that direct and dictate to him, his falling upon us at such an unmerciful Rate, we took as a certain Mark that his Pay-masters were of Opinion that we had done the Publick some Service.

I am sorry to find that our Silence and G Temper on that Occasion hath not procured us better Quarter, for we have just now receiv'd a second Epistle, from the same Hand, more furious than the former.

I shall give it our Readers, leaving them to judge, whether we merit such Treatment.

‘ Bezonian base—thou who Common Sense are call'd, once more, my noble Thoughts I will to thee communicate—perpend my Words—preponderate the Accents of my Tongue.

A ‘ Listen, I say, with both thy recreant Ears, while I to thee impart my Pleasure positive, and Will peremptory, that thou no more presume to throw thy Wit sarcasmick at *Pistol's Friends*,—use Lenity to Men of Mould, and let *Caveto* be thy Counsellor.

B ‘ The Sum of my Command is this—drop thy enormous Pen, replete with Ink seditions, and let me hear no more of blundering Treaties—of Chimney-sweepers black, or blacker Placemen.—Art thou wise, ha?—Hast thou an Ounce of Brains in thy Fundibulum?—Rejoice therefore—sing Hallelujahs—unite in Chorus with true Men of Mettle, chant loud the Praises of Sir Knight, and join with Lads of Price to kiss his Colon.

C ‘ If thou wilt praise Sir Knight,—a Place-man shalt thou be, and Profits will ensue, and present Pay.—Peace shall commence, and *Pistol* be thy Friend.

D ‘ Know'st thou the Joys of *Burgundy*?—Know'st thou sparkling *Champaigne*? *Cham-paigne* Elymosinary!—once more, I say, be wise, and we will quaff together, together we will quaff celestial Tipple, till Titan's Face look red, and *Luna* shews her Tail.

E ‘ Hast thou e'er seen the black-ey'd Nymphs of *Drury*?—*Dol Tearsheet*, fairest of all that Train, shall from the powdering-Tub, step forth (in Spight of Malady of France) to cheer her Heroe and regale her *Pistol*.—Fear we *Mercury*, or *Pills*, no!—have we not seen the seven Stars?

F ‘ In Days of yore, Fortune was *Pistol's* Foe.—Pursued by Catchpoles.—in Durance vile detain'd, *Pistol's* great Soul grew sad; but what of that? Base is the Slave that pays:—But lo! the fickle Goddess blind, that turns, and turns her Wheel, at last hath turn'd up Trumps, and now I sing of Benefits and golden Joys.

G ‘ Sir Knight, of Head most blundering, but of Fingers cunning (I kiss his dirty Hands) hath rais'd my Heart above my Galligskins:—Pensions he gives like Pins:—True Brotherhood is sworn between us; he is to be my Purse, and I will be his *Pistol*.

H ‘ Pronounce no more of Negroes, name not Honour,—the Words offend my Ears.—Shall hollow Jades, made lean with Taxes, compare with pensioned Cannibals and *Trojan Greeks*? No! a Fico for your Honour, Fico of Spain, say I.—Honour is dead, as Nail in Door:—Honour! what is it?

“ it ? It is my Sir Knight’s Foot-ball, and he  
“ hath kick’d it o’er the Moon.

“ The Things which *Pistol* speaks are just.

“ — I’ll see thee damn’d to Pluto’s muddy  
“ Lake, where *Erebus* and Tortures vile shall  
“ singe thee with King *Cerberus*, e’er I re-  
“ nounce a Pension, or quit Sir Knight and  
“ Negroes sleek, to join with Patriots shabby.

“ It doth inflame my noble Liver, to hear  
“ thee vociferate against Bribes most salutary,  
“ and Blunders most sublime.—No more af-  
“ front Corruption, for *Pistol* loves it much.

“ —By my Sword, I swear, yea, by trusty  
“ *Bilboa*, if thou presumest once more to  
“ name the Word Corruption,—I will retort  
“ Corruption in thy marvellous Face :—Cor-  
“ ruption in thy Teeth, and in thy Throat,  
“ and in thy hateful Lungs ; yea, in thy  
“ Maw, *perdie* ; and, which is more, within  
“ thy nasty Mouth.—O Hound of *Creet* !  
“ tremendous Common Sense ! I will retort  
“ Corruption in thy Midriff, in thy damn’d  
“ Scrotum, and in thy Diaphragma.

“ Talk’st thou to us of Axes and of Gib-  
“ bets ?—May Gallows gape for Common  
“ Sense, but let not Sir — vital Thread be  
“ cut by Edge of Penny Cord :—Forbid it  
“ *Ursa major*, *Ursa minor* ;—forbid it all  
“ the Gods.—Should Dung-hill Cocks, un-  
“ pension’d and unplaced, confront the *Helicon*,  
“ and conquer sweet Sir Knight,—then *Pistol*  
“ lay thy Head in Fury’s Lap, and come  
“ thou long-lived Mortal Death, abridge his  
“ doleful Days.

“ Discuss unto me, damn’d furious Wight,  
“ egregious Common Sense.—Dost thou ol-  
“ fact me ?—Knowest thou puissant *Pistol*,  
“ ha ?—Knowest thou the valiant Imp of  
“ Fame ?—Rouse not the Lion’s Whelp.—  
“ Shou’dst thou provoke my manly Choler,  
“ Incision must ensue.

“ Come, *Atropos*, for grievous ghastly  
“ Wounds shall then untwine the Sisters  
“ three.—Fear we Broadsides ? No !—let the  
“ Fiend give Fire,—rouse up Revenge with  
“ fell *Alecto*’s Snakes—down Fates—hold  
“ Hook and Line—*Coupe la Gorge* is the  
“ Word, for *Pistol*’s Cock is up, and flashing  
“ Fire must follow.

*Yours, PISTOL for ever.*

I don’t know what to say to this Letter. The Stile indeed is something different from that of a *Gazetteer*, and if it was printed in that Paper, it might give a little Spirit to their grave and solemn Nonsense ; yet I am very much at a Loss what to say to it, for it is so very sublime that I must freely own it is above my Capacity to answer it.

*Craftsman*, March 22. № 716.

*Of the BILL for registering SEAMEN.*

HAVING consider’d, in my last, the Clause proposed in the *Mutiny-Act*, for

obliging all *Inn-keepers*, and other *Masters* of publick Houses, to provide for the Soldiers quarter’d upon them, at a very great Loss ; (see p. 136.) I shall now proceed to the Bill brought into the *House of Commons*, for registering all Seamen, Watermen, Fishermen, Lightermen, Keelmen, Bargemen, and Sea-faring Men, capable of Service at Sea, throughout his Majesty’s Dominions ; upon which I shall, at present, make only a few cursory Remarks.

The Preamble to this Bill is very plausible and cajoling, being design’d only, as is therein set forth, for giving all due Encouragement to Mariners and Seamen, in which the Welfare and Prosperity of his Majesty’s Dominions are greatly concern’d.—This is certainly very true ; but almost every Clause after, is so far from giving all due Encouragement to our Seamen and Mariners, that they consist only of Discouragements, such as Compulsion, Penalties, and other Hardships, as I shall presently prove.

In the first Place, I must observe, that it is proposed, by this Bill, that all the Dominions of the Crown of Great Britain shall be divided, or distinguish’d, or be consider’d as divided and distinguish’d into different and distinct Divisions ; the first for that Part of Great Britain call’d England ; the second for that Part of Great Britain call’d Scotland ; and the third for the Kingdom of Ireland. These are to be the principal Divisions ; but each of them were likewise to be subdivided again into as many subordinate and inferior Districts, as the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the Time being, should respectively order, direct, and appoint. It was also proposed, that the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the Time being, should be authorized to establish and keep a Registry-Office, in any such Port or Place of the said District, to be nominated by themselves, as they shall think proper. They were to be farther empower’d to appoint, remove, and displace all the Register Officers of the inferior Districts, and to substitute others in their Room, at Discretion.

Without making any nice and critical Observations, how such a Clause might affect our Constitution, (by which I mean our ancient Constitution) I shall only take Notice, that a certain Hon. Gentleman hath got an admirable Knack of multiplying Places, and never offers an Act for the publick Endowment, without having his own private Interest and Safety in View. What the Number of Register Officers, for the Divisions and Subdivisions of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Salaries design’d for them, might be, I cannot pretend to say ; because I have not the Honour to be in the Secrets of the Projector, and there is no making any true Judgment from Blanks.

But I think that any Man may easily fill

up

up one Blank of a Clause, where it is said, that every register'd Person is render'd incapable of a Settlement at Land till the Age of which I suppose to be 55 Years; because

Sailors, at that Age, are already exempted from being press'd, by an Act of Parliament now in Force; and therefore this is no Favour to the poor Seamen, nor to the Merchants; for when a Man is disabled by old Age, or other Infirmities, for the King's Service, of what Use can he be to the Merchants, notwithstanding the gracious Liberty of being allow'd, at that Age, to serve in any Merchant-Ship, or Vessel, belonging to any of his Majesty's Subjects.

Many Persons, bred up to good Trades, have been forc'd, by the Follies and Extravagancies of Youth, to enter themselves into the Sea Service, for some Years, in order to conceal themselves; and yet frequently return home to their Trades, pay their Creditors, and grow rich. But by the *Act*, which was propos'd, and drawn up by our grand Projector, all such Persons would be obliged to register themselves in some particular District, and not to remove from thence, without Notice in what other District they have entered themselves and to which they belong.—From whence it may be apprehended, that every Seaman, or Sea-faring Man, of what Condition soever, except Commission and Warrant Officers, would have been liable to all the Penalties of this intended *Act*.

Nay, even the most ordinary Sailors, by Marriage, lucky Accidents, or Frugality, frequently settle themselves in good Business, and provide very well for their Wives and Families; which this Register-*Act* would have absolutely prevented, by obliging them to be at a Call whenever summon'd.

No certain Provision is made, by this *Bill*, for their Maintenance at Land, and for their constant Employment at Sea.—But when any of them, by Industry, have got themselves into a Way of Business, for their Support, they were to be torn from it, perhaps for a Spit-head Expedition; and, on their Discharge, are left to seek for another Livelihood.

The most useful Part of the People would have been render'd, by this *Bill*, the greatest Slaves; for when they should be once register'd, neither the most reputable and substantial Trades, nor the passing thro' all Parish Offices could exempt them from Sea-Service, as it does from all others.

They would therefore be in a worse Condition than the meanest listed Soldier, because the Soldier can at any Time buy his Discharge, for ten or twenty Guineas; whereas the Sailor must be liable to every Summons, till the Age, as is supposed, of 55 Years, and can never be secure against a Call from his Business, unless by the Protection of some Creatures

of Power, which can be only obtain'd by giving a servile Vote at every Election. This Consideration was not, perhaps, the least Inducement to the Projector of this *Bill*.

If this *Act* had taken Place, it would certainly have proved a Prejudice, instead of a Benefit, to the Navy; for the Sailors cannot be the only Persons ignorant of their Value.

A — They must know, that the Wealth and even the Safety of the Nation depends upon them—They might therefore have been provoked to desert that cruel Country, which could cut them off from the dearest Privilege of an Englishman, that of a sure and inviolable Retreat to a Wife and Family, after the Dangers, Fatigues, and Hardships, which they have undergone, in the Service of their Country; and this for no other Reason than because they deserve more Encouragement and more Privileges than any other Body of their Fellow-Subjects.—It would, at least, have stopt the growing Supply of the Navy; because very few Men would have been inclinable to enter into a State of Slavery, whilst they had it in their Power to continue in Freedom.

B The Illegality and brutish Exercise of the Power of Impressing, makes every good Man wish that some proper *Act* might be made to encourage a voluntary Register of Seamen, for the Honour of his Majesty, as well as the Interest and Defence of his Kingdoms.—But a compulsive Registry, as the late *Bill* was design'd to be, is big with so many evil Consequences, that it must necessarily tend to the absolute Destruction of the Navy.

C The Observations, which I have made upon this *Bill*, give me the fairest Opportunity of paying my humble Tribute of Praise to that brave Admiral, who hath so gloriously retrieved the antient Honour of the British Flag. (See the Occurrences in this Month.)—E But this is so large a Field, that I must take another Opportunity to expatiate upon it.

*Universal Spectator*, N° 596.

#### FASHIONABLE EDUCATION.

THERE has been a Maxim of late too much inculcated, which is, to let Youth have an early Knowledge of the World; hence it is that we have Boys and Girls at 14 and 15 have gain'd, according to this modern Phrase, a Knowledge of the World, who thro' their whole Lives will never know one necessary Qualification of Life: They become instructed in the Vices and Follies of Rakes and Coquets at an Age, when the Principles of true Knowledge and Virtue should be establish'd.

I saw the other Day a Proof of what I have advanc'd. I was intreated by Will Airy, to take a Family Dinner with him;

which Invitation I accepted with the more Pleasure, as he told me I should see the finest Boy and Girl in Christendom: I made Allowance for the Fondness of a Father in speaking so of his own Children, and expected to be very agreeably entertain'd, as Miss I understood was turn'd of 13, and Master about 15. I have naturally a Satisfaction in observing the Progressions of human Nature, and was therefore highly delighted to think that in my Friend's Children I should see it in its most amiable Stage; for at those Years Beauty and Knowledge are rising with great Speed to Perfection, and that uncorrupted Simplicity which they should then enjoy, renders them charming. When we came to my Friend's House, it seems Miss was gone with Mamma to an Auction, and Master to take a Turn into the Mall. They all came home much about when the Dinner was spoilt, and after a little genteel Bickering between Will and his Lady we sat down: The little gloomy Chagrin was soon dissipated by this Address of Miss to her Father.—*O, Papa! we have seen the most charming Things at the Auction, so neat and so cheap—There is an India Shreen you must let my Mamma have—it comes but to—*I forget how many Guineas—but you must let Mamma have it—My Dear, says her Father, we don't want one.—*Why truly, Mr. Airy, (replies his Wife) ours is not in Taste, and if you make me a Present of this, you will oblige me.*—My Friend began to look a little grave, but before he could reply, his Daughter accosted him again—*Why, Papa, Miss Polly Squander's Mamma has one, and why shou'd not we?—You'll have my Mamma vex herself sick about it,—and I am sure I shall fret myself almost dead if you deny it us.*—On Will's seeming Compliance, the young Lady and her Mamma appear'd more compos'd, and he with much Satisfaction whisper'd me—*Cou'd you have thought a Girl of her Age had so much Knowledge?*—I made Answer a Smile, which seem'd to give him great Pleasure, and he was therefore resolv'd to deny the Genius of the Boy.—*Well, Sir, says he, how have you dispos'd of yourself since your Master left you in the Morning?*—*When I had dress'd myself, (replies the Spark) I took a Turn in the Mall, where I met young Master Flutter, who last Week was made a Captain in the Marines; and, Sir, he has made me promise to go to the Play with him to Night.*—And do you intend to go, says his Father? To which his Son, with some Warmth, answer'd—*Pray, Sir, when I have engag'd in a Party, how can I in Honour get off?* My Friend rising up with some Emotion, alarm'd me a little; but his Speech much more, for in a high Tone, Sir, (cry'd he) *keep your Honour for ever sacred, and when I know you lose your Honour, you lose your Father's Affection.*—There's a

Guinea for your Pocket.—Then turning to me—*Such generous Principles and Knowledge of Mankind ought to be encourag'd, Mr. Stonecastle.*—When the Cloth was taken away, I had a mind to converse a little with this knowing Youth, and unfortunately ask'd him what School he went to?—*School, Sir!* says he, with some Indignation; wherefore I imagin'd he might, as he was so forward a Genius, have been lately taken from one, and made an Apology, in asking him whether he had left Westminster, or Eton, or Winchester, or—*Sir, replies he, with an Air of Pride, I was never at any of those Schools—I was educated at home.*—But you intend for Oxford or Cambridge?—*No, Sir, said he, I am to go to a foreign University, and so have the Benefit of Travelling and University Learning at the same Time.*—I was going to speak to my Friend on this Subject, when he himself thus spoke to me.—*I see, Mr. Stonecastle, you are surpriz'd at this, but the People of Fashion all come into this Way of Education; it shews young People the World, and brings them early to a just Knowledge of Mankind: I don't care if my Son has not so much Greek and Latin, I don't intend him for a Parson.* Our Discourse was now interrupted by two or three young Ladies of about Miss's Age, who were come to pay her a Visit. My young Spark took his Leave to meet his Party and go to the Play, and at his Departure my Friend said to me, *Is not that Boy, Mr. Stonecastle, a perfect Man?*—The young Ladies and Mrs. Airy were now retir'd into another Room, and Will and I had half an Hour's Chit-Chat by ourselves: I endeavour'd to shew him the Error of his educating his Children; but he smil'd at me with a genteel kind of Contempt. Just as I was going to take my Leave, Miss came running in to make a Request to her Papa—*Dear Papa, says she, Miss Lucy Forward goes next Monday to the Masquerade, and you said I shou'd go soon; pray, Papa, let me go now; and I know Mamma goes, because she bespake a Habit this Morning—I must own that my Friend had Prudence enough to deny this Request, but with a Promise she shou'd certainly go next Season: Miss retir'd in the Dumps, and I took my Leave with Amazement at such a fashionable Education of Children. I cannot omit another Circumstance before I conclude: I accidentally dropt into the Play-house that Evening, and saw my young Master in one of the Gallery Boxes, with two other young Sparks, and two noted Courtezans of the Town.*

*I need make no Reflections on this kind of Education, the Misconduct must be evidently seen; I cou'd wish it was less practis'd, and that Parents, instead of leaving their Children to know the World, wou'd teach them to know themselves,*

The ENAMOUR'D SCHOLAR.

*Tam Veneri quam Mercurio.*

TAKE, take my dry books, for I'll study no more,  
Nor pain my dim eyes whilst o'er letters I pore:  
Tho' I read all the day, what's my study to me?  
All my thoughts, dear miss T——n, are fixt  
O'er the meadows and fields when I'm walking alone,

No prospects delight me, I long for the town.  
I nauseate the country, and curse the pure air,  
And sigh for the park, for miss T——n is there.  
When the nightingale sings, with no pleasure

I hear,  
Thy musical voice alone charms my fond ear;  
But when her loft mate she laments all alone,  
Then, then I keep time, for miss T——n I moan.

[should go,  
Thro' beds of sweet flowers, if by chance I Where the lilies and roses united do grow,  
More charming, I cry, are the roses that grace The beautiful blush in miss T——n's fair face.  
When the soft-breathing gale o'er the sweet

nosegay flies,  
From the beautiful bed, charming odours arise;  
Her breath sends forth odours more charming than those,

More beautiful colours her cheeks do disclose.  
Thus, whatever I hear, and whatever I see,  
Will raise in my mind some idea of thee.  
To ev'ry thing, nature some charm has confign'd,  
In thee, all her charms united, we find.

To a LADY, who said her Heart was STEEL. Spoke extempore.

TO hard'ned steel your heart is like,  
And mine my dear's a very flint;  
But let 'em both together strike,  
I'll warrant there's some fire in't.

To the MEMORY of Mr. GRIFFIN.

LONG had the comic muse with grief survey'd  
Her stage declining, and its fire decay'd:  
Long had she mourn'd her too precarious state,  
And view'd her darling sons submit to fate:  
What anxious care her once gay breast inspir'd,  
When Wilks and Cibber, worn with age, retir'd!  
When looking round the melancholy stage,  
She saw her Johnson half disarm'd with age!  
Yet 'mongst the remnant of the scatter'd field,  
With smiles of joy, thee, Griffin, she beheld:  
Thy mirthful presence ever brought relief,  
Thy losl was wanting to compleat her grief:  
Her last remaining hope was plac'd on thee,  
And fix'd to thine she saw her destiny.  
But now—'tis past—each feels the kindred woe,  
Hedies:—and fate has struck th'unerring blow.

The gay, the frolick, flatt'ring scene is o'er;  
Griffin is lost—and comedy's no more.

The British bards, renown'd for comic strains,

With joy receive him on th' Elysian plains;  
Yet sigh amidst their pleasures there, to find  
The laurels wither'd which they left behind.  
Fletcher's true nature charms no more the pit,  
And mighty Ben is robb'd of half his wit:  
Farquhar and Ethridge mourn their humour crost,

And artful Congreve's finish'd scenes are lost.  
Ah! where is now the archly drolling jeer!  
The frown burlesque, and fly suspicious leer,  
The grinning smile, the well-dismembled rage,  
The awkward love ill join'd to tott'ring age,  
The counterfeited canting zeal and spite,  
And the tame fondness of the Plyant knight?

Oh gentle shade! forgive, whilst round thy

hearse, Sadly I place my tributary verse,  
That thus thy personated acts I scan,  
And praise the actor, but forget the man.

Though on the world's great stage to fewer known,

Yet there thy merits the spectators own:  
And as the one you trod by all approv'd,  
On this by all, who saw, you liv'd belov'd.  
The ready wit, the fancy's sprightly flow,  
The friendly melting at another's woe;  
The pleasing converse, words disrob'd of art,  
The cheerful visage, and the honest heart,  
Were social gifts allotted to thy share,  
Which all, that knew thee, lov'd; and all,  
who lov'd, declare;

And, as the closing scene of death appears,

Give you the last sad plaudit of their tears.

DAVID's LAMENTATION over SAUL  
and JONATHAN, parapbras'd. 2 Sam.  
i. 17.

Farewel to honour, and the sully'd name  
Of pomp, while Gilboa sounds Judean shame.

Farewel, a long farewell to all that's great,  
Heav'n's mimick'd thunder, and the courier's state.

Let softest strains the baleful news declare,  
And lasting silence hush the murmur'ring air;  
Let the shrill songsters of the azure sky  
Supress their warblings, and forget to fly!  
Left, fir'd with hostile joy, the barb'rous foe,  
In songs unhallow'd, triumph in our woe;  
And those descended from Philistia's host,  
Joy'd at our fall, proclaim their vulgar boast.

Mountains of Gilboa, let no show'r descend  
T'enrich your plains, or rip'ning harvest bend;  
To grace your with'ring fields, no more the toil  
Of lab'ring rusticks till th'unfruitful soil;  
For there the mighty's shield was cast away,  
And Saul resign'd the victory of the day:  
As tho' the prophet's horn had ne'er display'd  
Its sacred odours o'er his consecrated head.

Till

Till now th'avenging sword of *Saul* in vain  
Had ne'er awoke, and left a host unslain  
Upon the martial field, or e'er the bow [foe.  
*Of Jonathan* return'd without a vanquish'd  
Lovely and pleasant to their latest breath  
Were *Saul* and *Jonathan*, nor cruel death  
There friendship could divide; for thousands  
slain [plain.  
Partook the gen'ral slaughter, and enrich'd the  
Nor half so fierce young eaglets wing their  
way,  
Or Lybian lions rend the panting prey.  
Virgins of *Israel's* land, in solemn state  
Lament your monarch's and your prince's fate;  
'Twas he with richest scarlet you array'd,  
And o'er your vest the gems and gold dis-  
play'd.  
Say, how your heroes felt the fatal war, [air:  
When souls fled hov'ring thro' the murm'ring  
There my lov'd *Jonathan* gave up his breath  
On the high places, and resign'd to death.  
For thee, my *Jonathan*, my fancies rave,  
Fain wou'd I snatch thee from th'untimely  
grave:  
Fain wou'd I save thee from the arms of fate,  
And fain revoke what time's explain'd too  
late.  
Not so the tender nymph regards the swain,  
Nor he with half the love requites her pain;  
Not so the widow'd turtle mourns her love,  
Seeking her partner thro' the winding grove.  
*Israel*, unhappy fight! view on thy plain  
Thy monarch fallen, and thy heroes slain.

C. E.

*Cœca Jesuitarum obedientia est illicita.*  
*Dialogus inter Christianum & Jesuitam.*

Chr. *N*uminis anne instar nutus tibi præsu-  
lis? anne  
Quicquid is imperit, tu facies? Jes.  
Faciam.  
Chr. *S*ireges ferro jubeat te cædere? Jes. Cædam.  
Chr. *S*i dare divina toxica carne? Jes. Dabo.  
Chr. *C*ur igitur sanctum sumis tibi nomen Iesu?  
*I*sta putas Cbrisio posse placere? Jes. Puto.  
*N*am mibi præficii totum est in nomine numen:  
*I*lle mibi Jesus, est Deus ille mibi.

VERSES occasion'd by seeing the Hon. Mrs.  
*Conolly* pass thro' Cellbridge in her Chair to  
the Poor-House, attended by Gentlemen  
and Ladies. Humbly inscrib'd to Miss Burton.

**H**IGH in his barge with royal state  
When \* *Edgar*, first of Britons, late,  
And to the world his glory show'd,  
By sev'n inferior monarchs row'd,  
Th' ambitious king indulg'd his pride,  
And thus to future monarchs cry'd:

" Let none with *Edgar's* glory vie,  
" Till serv'd with equal majesty."  
How had that pride been quite subdu'd,  
In Cellbridge had he lately view'd,  
Greater than him, and more refin'd,  
And blest with ev'ry grace of mind,  
A woman born with happier state!  
The nymphs and graces round her wait,  
And crowding near, the men of honour  
With eager joy attend upon her.  
Where'er the slow procession goes,  
She to her friends and tenants shows  
The hopes of her returning health,  
Sure prospect of their joy and wealth;  
Whilst ev'ry lip pours forth a pray'r,  
Tho' numberless, yet all sincere.  
Thrice happy, as thou mov'st along  
Thro' all the well affection'd throng!  
When thine eye marks yon' sacred † dome,  
Th' industrious orphans destin'd home,  
How does thy soul exulting view  
A charity so great, so new!  
Form'd beyond all that went before,  
To feed and to employ the poor,  
While in th' extensive scheme we find  
An emblem of the donor's mind.  
Poets of old were prophets too,  
And oh! may my preface prove true;  
May she who studies well the art  
Of teaching wealth to mend the heart,  
A school for long lost learning found,  
And bid the muses haunt the ground,  
Beneath her care may science spread,  
And wisdom raise her lovely head,  
And Cellbridge future school send forth  
The sons of learning, zeal and worth.  
Here may she see young patriots form'd,  
With knowledge fill'd, with virtue warm'd,  
Their country's hope, to share the weight,  
Or save the ruins of the state.

Others adorn'd with softer arts,  
Shall sing the praises of their hearts,  
And in immortal verse proclaim  
Her worth, who rais'd them into fame.  
Apollo here shall with his lyre,  
The youth with emulation fire,  
Till some vast genius shall appear,  
His thoughts sublime, his judgment clear,  
To tell posterity her fame,  
As *Virgil* did *Augustus'* name.  
Inspir'd by her, the muse shall spread  
Fresh laurels round th' illustrious dead,  
Who show'd their honest wounds † before,  
Such as her || fire and brother bore,  
When foremost in the glorious cause,  
They fell for liberty and laws:  
Or wake to life, each beauteous face  
That bore the image of her race,  
And bid a-fresh their roses bloom,  
Tho' lost for ages in the tomb.

\* The twelfth British King. † The Charity-House. ‡ The Romans thought all Wounds  
distract and shameful, but those received in the Fore-part of the Body. || Sir Albert Coningham  
Father, and Sir Albert her Brother, were both killed in Battle in Defence of their Country.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

GOOD Sir, a scribbling, green inditer,  
Sends greeting, to you monthly writer,  
And 'cause he's sure, you cannot know him,  
Has ventur'd to insert a poem :  
Tho' *Pegasus*, your sense discerning,  
Will shudder, at your depth in learning,  
Be shy, and a most pitious case in,  
And stumbling trot, instead of pacing.  
But oh, Sir ! don't be cruel, neither,  
You know, what sad, inclement weather  
We've had, for poets to compose in,  
E'en *Aganippe* has been frozen ;  
The cruel frost each work confuses,  
There was no visiting the muses ;  
We could not reach the tuneful lasses,  
For all was snow on mount *Parnassus*,  
And *Pegasus*, grown lean, and hollow,  
For want of master's care, *Apollo* ;  
For he's so cold, that like us mortals,  
He always kept within his portals,  
And there, 'tis true, groom not to flatter,  
The master's eye makes cattle fatter ;  
So the poor beast has not been able,  
Till now, to creep from out his stable.  
These things, good Sir, I hope you'll ponder,  
And well consider'd, cease your wonder,  
To find it dull, insipid folly,  
An offspring of a senseless C—ly.  
My jangling muse runs faster, now, and  
faster,  
I'll therefore stop,—pray pardon poetaster ;  
And as you like his sonnets dressing,  
Peruse, and put it, pray, the press in.  
This, Sir, is the petition fervent  
Of your obsequious

Humble Servant,  
EPHEBUS.

*A Description of the MORNING, on the Arrival of the SPRING.*

NOW bright *Aurora*, with her genial light,  
Dissolves the sable horror of the night,  
And with the blaze of her returning ray,  
Gladdens all nature, with the birth of day ;  
And now with joy, the weary traveller spies  
The purple glory of the eastern skies,  
Observes the tincture, which her ray distills,  
Gilding the summit of the distant hills,  
Views o'er the meadows, and the painted field,  
Which now, a most delightful prospect yield,  
Where the sweet lily, and the blushing rose,  
Put forth new odour, and new charms disclose ;  
Encourag'd thus, his journey he pursues,  
Nor mindful of the past, his toil renews.  
With equal joy, the warblers of the groves  
Hail her glad sight, and each the song improves :  
The tow'ring lark, expanded on her wings,  
Warbles aloft, while the gay linnet sings.

On the green bough, or near the murmur-ring  
flood,  
Join'd with the songsters, of the echoing wood :  
Each thrills his joy, melodious, thro' his throat,  
Whilst neighbouring valleys echo back the  
note.  
And now the hunters to the woods repair,  
To chase with hound and horn, the tim'rous  
hare,  
The jolly huntsman tunes his cheerful horn,  
And with his crys, each greets the blushing  
morn.  
E'en so the cock, that messenger of day,  
Perch'd on the dunghill's top, salutes her ray,  
And with a voice, resounding thro' the air,  
Awakes the peasant, to his daily care ;  
Who strait appears with gay, and healthful  
mien,  
And, fill'd his scrip, he whistles o'er the green,  
Yokes to the lazy plough, his gentle steeds,  
But joy of day the dread of toil exceeds.  
So when the world in darkned chaos lay,  
All nature gladden'd at the flash of day.

*MOLLY MOGG transvers'd. On a young LADY in Essex.*

SAYS gay *Damon*, I prithee discover,  
From whence takes your sorrow its rise,  
Why you whine, and you pine like a lover ?  
Alas ! I have seen *Sally P*—  
Tho', *Thyrsis*, your sobbing I'll rally,  
Without tracing *Drury* o'er twice,  
You may get for a sixpence, a *Sally*,  
A *Sally*, much fairer than *P*—  
The school-boy's delight is a play-day,  
The gloton's delight, is a slice ;  
The land-lord's delight, is the pay-day,  
But, mine is my sweet *Sally P*—  
Will-a-wisp sets the trav'ller a gadding,  
And leads him away in a trice ;  
But no light can set me a madding,  
Like the eyes of my sweet *Sally P*—  
For money, in other mens pockets,  
The gamester will cheat on the dice ;  
But I value not di'monds, and lockets,  
Like the sight of my sweet *Sally P*—  
Who follow for pleasure the harlot,  
Are said to be not very nice ;  
And I'm sure, ne'er an am'rous *Charlot*  
Can please, like my sweet *Sally P*—  
I feel, I'm in love to distraction,  
And long for the fair paradise ;  
And nothing will give satisfaction,  
But seeing my sweet *Sally P*—  
Wits laugh at the conjugal station,  
And prefer the pleasures of vice ;  
But nothing can lessen my passion,  
And love, for my sweet *Sally P*—  
A letter when I am inditing,  
Intending to be most concise ;

comes

Comes Cupid, and sets me a writing  
 Whole sheets of my sweet Sally P—  
 Whenever the charmer is talking,  
 Her breath is a wavy of spice ;  
 You'd take her for Venus, when walking,  
 So fair is my sweet Sally P—  
 If I would not give up the three Graces,  
 I wish I was frozen as ice,  
 And at court, all the drawing-room faces,  
 For a glance at my sweet Sally P—  
 Those ladies want nature and spirit,  
 Our love, and our praise, to entice ;  
 Juno, Venus, and Pallas's merit  
 Unite in my sweet Sally P—  
 Were Virgil alive, with his Phillis,  
 To praise her, he'd find some device,  
 And his Phillis, and fair Amarillis,  
 He'd give, for my sweet Sally P—

*The following, compos'd by a Gentleman in France, on Occasion of the ill Treatment he met with from a French Count, (from whom before he had receiv'd unexpected Favours) for expressing himself freely in behalf of the Church of England, is inserted from the Universal Spectator, N° 587. at the particular Desire of a Correspondent.*

## Two EMMETS. A FABLE.

WHERE art or pow'r can prevail  
 On ev'ry round in nature's scale,  
 There tyrants iron sceptres sway,  
 The weak and ignorant obey :  
 Hard fate of sublunary things !  
 From vilest reptiles up to kings.  
 To man with higher pow'rs indu'd,  
 An ant may bear similitude :  
 The following tale attend, you'll see  
 How apropos the simile.

To sport himself, and kill an idle hour,  
 An emmet fam'd for learning, wealth and  
 pow'r,

Would lay sometimes his usual state aside,  
 (Or rather dress in humbler guise his pride)  
 Seem equal with the meanest pismire clown,  
 And prove the rustick's parts, and shew his  
 own.

It chanc'd on one of cancer's fiery days,  
 When scarce oblique, sol darts meridian rays,  
 Beneath a leaf of plantain's ample shade,  
 The mighty subject of my tale was laid :  
 A porter insect lab'ring in the heat  
 He saw, and beckon'd to his cool retreat.  
 Come, friend, said he, refresh yourself a while,  
 The live-long day's too many hours to toil :  
 The humble creature blest his stars to find  
 An ant, of rank superior, so kind.  
 The don by various queries sought to know,  
 Why this, why that, and t'other thing was so.  
 The slave's solutions pleas'd to many past ;  
 But ah ! one fatal query came at last :

" When you approach the sacred grove,  
 " To pay acknowledgments to Jove ;

" Say, wou'd it, think you, please him  
 best,

" If north, if south, if east or west,

" Your praises were to him addres'd ?  
 He said, for decency and order's sake,  
 I always chose the common way to take ;  
 Confess his wondrous goodness, wisdom, pow'r,  
 And prostrate towards the rising sun adore  
 Eternal Jove, the universal lord,  
 Alike thro' all the world to be ador'd :  
 Extensive as his influence his care,  
 Regards alike his creatures every where :  
 To his inspection all things naked be ; [thee !  
 What's mode, or point, or place, O Jove, to  
 Thou wilt, if humble thoughts inspire my

mind,

My soul to practise all thy laws inclin'd,  
 As thou art wise, and just, and good, be kind.  
 He said, The other redning high, confess'd  
 The flaming ardour kindling in his breast ;  
 Which, bursting forth, the following words  
 express'd :

Does your consummate wisdom disapprove  
 The rules and orders first receiv'd from Jove ?  
 Convey'd, unerring, down from days of old,  
 Revolving suns, a thousand, thousand told.  
 Can reas'ning overthrow plain evidence ?  
 Shall laws divine submit to mortal sense ?  
 Nay, no reply, as you your safety prize,  
 Let silence cover your absurdities :  
 Pursue the good old path our fathers trod ;  
 Who dares dispute his laws, blasphemers his  
 God.

[know,  
 This once for all, farewell ; but henceforth  
 Whene'er we meet, you'll surely meet a foe.  
 The slave oblig'd in silence to withdraw,  
 Too late the danger of his freedom saw ;  
 And fighting, heavens ! is it thus, said he,  
 'Twixt ants of high, and ants of low degree ?  
 Can one assuming fellow-emmet's frown,  
 Confute another's notions ? prove his own ?  
 Does truth from wealth and power always rise ?  
 Infallible are all the great and wise ?  
 Did Jove ordain my reas'ning powers low,  
 Because he'd make my circumstances so ?  
 Does gaudy pomp bespeak regard divine,  
 Bestow'd but where superior favours shine ?  
 Conclusions false they draw, who judge by  
 sense

The wife, tho' secret ways of providence ;  
 For some are curs'd in state, some bless'd  
 in indigence.

Where's then the odds, the mighty diff'rence  
 tell,

By which the high, the humble ants excel ?  
 Alike created, and preserv'd by Jove ;  
 Alike the objects of his care and love :  
 In cells alike our shapeless embrio's lay,  
 E'er power suffic'd to crawl and see the day :  
 The same our substance, and our form the  
 same,

When first from dark obscurity we came.  
 Alike, when crush'd beneath an heedless tread,  
 All ranks of ants lay undistinguish'd dead.

When

When awful Jove's tremendous thunders roar,  
And sudden torrents from the heavens pour ;  
When common ruin sweeps the delug'd plain,  
In equal death behold the mingled slain.  
Why did I tremble at the menace ? why ?  
Since Jove beholds us with an equal eye :  
Ten thousand different forms of creed, we find,  
Divide the judgments of the emmet kind ;  
Each think what they embrace the only true ;  
Tho' all may err, none think they ever do :  
While my perceptions govern my assent,  
Tho' I mistake, I'm surely innocent.  
Before th' impartial bar, when all appear,  
Who's right, who's wrong, 'twill be deter-  
min'd there :

Till then forbear to censure things which lie  
Within the ken of none but Deity :  
Curb then your tow'ring vanity, and know  
We equal were, and must be shortly so.  
In vain you count your birth, your wit, your  
store ; [no more,  
An emmet crowns your boast, and you can add

A H Y M N.

HAIL sacred love ! before all time,  
Blaz'd forth thy beauteous flame,  
Coeval from eternity  
Thou art with God the same.  
Call'd by the voice divine, earth shone  
In its first lustre bright ;  
Love fill'd with specks of gold the skies,  
And sun with beaming light :  
By love unbounded all this frame  
Ten thousand pleasures yields ;  
Love glows in ev'ry star, and paints  
The rain-bow, and the fields.  
Methinks I hear angelic sounds  
This glorious truth attest ;  
And, God is love, see writ in gold  
On ev'ry seraph's breast :  
In concord sweet th' harmonious choir  
Exalt their heav'nly lays,  
And, God is love, repeating round,  
Dissolve in songs of praise.  
From beauty's face a flood of light  
Transports each ardent breast,  
And joys ineffable, unknown,  
With rapture crown the blest.

Ad A M I C U M.

AMICE, felix ! cui metus abstulit  
Nunquam soporem ; liber at omnibus  
Curis patitur ter beatam  
Sorte, supervacuus timores  
Diffare ventis in mare barbarum  
Tradens, solutus follicitudine  
Patis tyrannorum feroce  
Qua stimulatque agitatque mentes,  
Dies adargens prosequitur diem,  
Perguntque laces perpetua vice  
Petra, nec flores nitentum  
Idem bonar usque manet coloring.

Sortem beatam letus age arripe,  
Huc, buc Lyaei munera candidi  
Afferre manda, dum benignas  
Arbor amat sociare frondas  
Ut multa pulchris sub nemorum comis  
Blandum volucris cantibus æterna  
Permulceret, audis ? quæ per agrest  
Lympba fugit crepitante rivo.  
Morosa dum non sollicitans modum  
Focis senectus dulcibus attulit,  
Hit, hit, Dionæo sub antro  
Nunc Erato recrœt jacentes.

J. DINSDALE.

On L O V E.

LOVE, thy soft conq'ring fires inflame  
The learn'd, and spotless mind ;  
Thy gentle, all-attracting pow'r  
Renews each failing kind.  
Each sympathetic species joins  
In a close, warm embrace ;  
But thy strong ardours brightest burn  
In man's superior race.  
What raptures seize the ravish'd soul  
When beauty charms the eyes,  
And virtue warbling from the tongue  
Exalts the sweet surprize !  
Wou'd reason then for freedom plead  
From blest ecstatic joy ?  
Or in Belinda's heav'nly form  
Fair virtue ever cloy ?  
Cold must the breast be, cold as ice,  
That did repel love's flame ;  
But cou'd a stoic this effect,  
He ne'er the praise wou'd claim.

AN ODE. (See p. 141.)

*Tam Veneri quam Marti.*

CUPID too long engross'd my lyre  
And gentle lays confess'd my fire ;  
Whilst the soft muse of love,  
Warbling in tender-pleasing strains,  
Has sung my woes, and sigh'd my pains,  
Cold Delia's heart to move.

But hence, be gone, fond love, away,  
To wishing maids that mourn thy stay ;  
Or to the am'rous boys,  
Who now begin to own thy pow'r,  
And artful Delia's charms t'adore,  
And sigh for unknown joys.

Hark, Clio sweeps the warlike strings,  
In lofty swelling notes she sings,  
She sounds to arms, to arms.  
Each swelling breast fresh fire shows,  
Each warrior with fresh ardour glows,  
Each heart fresh courage warms.  
Each swells to humble haughty Spain,  
Their injur'd honour to regain,  
Their courage to display ;  
No bold invader now they fear,  
Nay, wish the rash pretender here,  
To drive with shame away.

146 Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1740.

Contested seas they soon shall mourn,  
And injuries too long we've born.—  
The British lions roar,  
The wolves and meaner beasts of prey,  
Fly like the trembling hind away,  
And dread superior pow'r.  
*Haddock* shall vindicate the sea,  
Again our injur'd merchants free,  
Again secure our trade.  
For see, at George's dread command,  
He quits for seas, the peaceful land,  
The cowards fly, afraid.—  
But ah! my muse in vain effays  
To sing rough war in lofty lays,  
In vain she strives to fly.  
Unequal to the glorious freight,  
She sinks, too weak, beneath the weight,  
Nor soaring seeks the sky.  
Bravely ambitious, breathing war,  
Whilst all their dreaded arms prepare,  
And, *Mars*, thy fervor own;  
If ought my tender bosom warms,  
'Tis beautuous *Sephalissa*'s charms;  
O love, I'm thine alone.

D. H.

The Fatal REQUEST.

**T**HUS I to beauteous *Delia* pray'd,  
(Now quite despairing grown)  
"Bless with a smile, thou charming maid,  
"Or kill me with a frown."  
She heard, and smiling thus reply'd,  
"For once I'll grant your will."  
Oh! had she frown'd, I ne'er had dy'd;  
Her smiles too surely kill.

D. H.

On a WATCH.

**C**OULD but our tempers move like this machine,  
Not urg'd by passion, nor delay'd by spleen;  
But true to nature's regulating pow'r,  
By virtuous acts distinguish'd ev'ry hour;  
Then health and joy would follow, as they ought,  
The laws of motion and the laws of thought:  
Sweet health, to pass the present moments o'er,  
And everlasting joy, when time shall be no more.  
*Durham, March 7,*

1739.

T. HALL.

The DREAM.

**A**T night—of love ev'n dispossess'd,  
As sleep my weary limbs opprest,  
A sudden dawn o'erspread my soul,  
Twix day, methought, from pole to pole;  
While 'fore my eyes delighting stood  
Green-rising hills, a sloping wood.  
Pleas'd with the scene, I march'd along,  
And murmur'd o'er some fav'rite song;

When lo! what object shou'd I see,  
But, beauteous \* *Doretbea*, thee!  
Young, blooming, wealthy, fair, and gay;  
Read this, ye swains, and pine away.

E. W.—N.

On FIDELIA and CONSTANS.

*Felices ter & amplius,*  
*Quos interrupta tenet copula, &c.*  
HOR.

**W**HERE'ER you may be, or on *Ida* you go,  
Or where thy fam'd fountains, *Barbosis*,  
Who seem for each other by nature design'd,  
So easy, good-humour'd, obliging, and kind;  
Oh pardon this rapture!—th' intent is sincere,  
And let me, where all things are pleasant, appear.

The grats joys below you, above you the sky,  
The feather'd folk, charm'd with your voices,  
draw nigh;  
While Zephyrs, cool-breathing, return the soft sound,  
And health, peace, and plenty fit smiling a-  
Such scenes without envy what eye can survey?

The moments on pinions of gold post away,  
Such days of warm sun-shine our parents pos-  
sess'd [grief'd].  
In *Eden's* green gardens, before they trans-

SYLVIUS.

From COMMON SENSE.

A FABLE.

**A** Doctor, whose wisdom lay under his breeches,  
Applies to his patients a pair of horse-leeches.  
The creatures, by nature as keen as a Turk,  
As soon as clapt on, fell foully to work.  
They suck'd till their mouths from their bel-  
lies ran o'er; [more]  
And yet, like stanch leeches, they covet'd  
The doctor, aghast, (for he thought they'd  
enuff)  
Bawl'd out in a rage, will you never drop off?  
Oh, oh! quoth a leech, give the devil his due; [sucking for you]  
We have suck'd for ourselves, w' are now  
The doctor quite melting, like snow in the sun,  
Soon alter'd his tone, and bad 'em suck on.

MORAL.

Their agents the leeches; you'll easily  
scan, [man]  
The failors were patients (Lord help every  
But who was the doctor, declare if you  
can.  
Pow'r, every man's wish, rises mainly from  
riches: [from breeches]  
Then what matters wisdom from brain, or  
THE

\* Miss T——.

# Monthly Chronologer.

**A**T a General Meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for expos'd and deserted young Children, on Feb. 28. the following were elected new Governors and Guardians, viz. Earl of Rockingham, Lord Moynard, Sir Jacob Boucrist, Bart. Sir Tho. Drury, Bart. Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart. Sir Wm. Jolliffe, Knt. Sir Thos. Lowther, Bart. Sir Harry Lyddall, Bart. John Barber, Esq; Ald. John Blatchford, Bart. Clarke, Charles Eyres, Niel. Fazakerly, Esqrs. Mr. John Fell the Younger, Rowland Fry, Esq; Cba. Gore, Esq; George Heathcote, Esq; Ald. Mr. Ralph Knox, Wm. Nicholas, Sam. Sandys, Joshua Smith, Jo. Townend, Sigismund Trafford, Hitch Young, Esqrs.

SATURDAY, March 1.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. Elizabeth Hales, Eliz. Jarrett, and Frances Humphreys, for robbing Cba. Dickerfon.—John Sawney, for a Street-Robbery.—Elizabeth Whitney, alias Dibray, and Mary Nasb, alias Goulding, for robbing Geo. Stacy of 34l. 13s.—Samuel Hill, for Burglary and Felony.—Twenty-two were ordered for Transportation, two burnt in the Hand, and two ordered to be whipp'd.

THURSDAY, 6.

His Majesty sent a Message to the House of Lords, and also another to the Commons, to acquaint them with the intended Marriage of the Princess Mary, his Majesty's fourth Daughter, to Prince Frederick of Hesse, Son of Prince William, Landgrave of Hesse, Brother to the King of Sweden.

FRIDAY, 7.

Upwards of 100 Sail of Colliers arrived in the River, laden with Coals, which immediately fell the Price of that Commodity to 37s. in the Pool, and 32s. deliver'd; whereas during the greatest Part of the Frost, they had been above double the Price.

MONDAY, 10.

This Morning about Eight, a private Sentinel of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot-Guards, who was lately sentenced to be shot for Desertion, was conveyed in a Hackney Coach (attended by a Major and a Divine) from the Savoy to the Parade in St. James's Park, where he was receiv'd by a Detachment of 100 Men from the three Regiments, and conducted thence to Hyde-Park, (also in a Coach, being so weak that he could not

walk,) where he was shot by three Files of Musketeers; after which his dead Body, with the Wounds, were expos'd to the Detachment, which marched by in Sight of it.

THURSDAY, 13.

This Evening Captain Renton arrived here Express, with Letters from Vice-Admiral Vernon, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Burford in Porto Bello Harbour, the 12th of Dec. last, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State; which give the following Account.

On the 5th of Nov. last, Vice-Admiral Vernon sailed from Jamaica, with his Majesty's Ships the Burford, Hampton-Court, Princess Louisa, Worcester, Strafford, Norwich, and Soverness, the last of which he ordered to cruise off Cartbagena. On the 20th in the Evening he came in Sight of Porto Bello, having been delayed in his Passage by contrary Winds. There being but little Wind that Evening, tho' a very great Swell, he anchored for that Night six Leagues off the Shore, being apprehensive of driving to the Eastward of the Harbour.

On the 21st in the Morning, the Admiral ply'd to Windward in Line of Battle, having given the proper Orders for the Attack; but the Wind proving Easterly, he was obliged to confine his Attack to the Iron-Fort only; close to which the Squadron was piloted by Captain Renton.

Commodore Brown, in the Hampton-Court, who led the Attack, executed his Part as became an Officer of Experience and Resolution; and being well followed by Capt. Herbert in the Norwich, and Capt. Mayne in the Worcester, the Admiral perceived that some of the Spaniards fled from several Parts of the Fort; upon which he made the Signal for the Boats in which the Soldiers were, to make the best of their way in order to their Landing, whilst he was coming up to the Fort to batter it. The Admiral luffing up as near to the Fort as he could, the Fire of his small Arms commanded the Enemies lower Batteries, and had a good Effect in driving them from those Batteries, from which they could do most Harm; and by this Means the Men were also secured at Landing: And this (as the Enemy afterwards confess'd) was the principal Occasion of their deserting the lower Batteries, the Small-shot from the former Ships not having reach'd them, tho' their Cannon had beat down some of the upper Part of the Fort. As the Boats came near the Admiral's Ship, he call'd to them to go directly on Shore under the Walls

of the Fort, tho' there was no Breach made; but this answered as was expected, by throwing the Enemy into a general Confusion, the Officers and Men who had stood to the lower Battery, flying to the upper Part of the Fort, where they held up a White Signal for Capitulating. The Admiral answered with a White Flag, but it was some Time before he cou'd stop his own Men, and those on board the *Strafford*, Capt. *Trevor*, which followed him, from Firing.

In the mean time the Seamen had climb'd up the Walls of the lower Battery and struck the Colours, and then drew the Soldiers up after them, to whom the Spaniards, who had retired to the upper Part of the Fort, soon after surrendered at Discretion. Their Number was only 5 Officers and 35 Men, out of above 300, the rest being either killed or wounded, or having made their Escape.

The Ships that went in before the Admiral, were fallen to Leeward, so as to be out of Sight of the *Gloria Castle*; but the Admiral's Ship lying open to the said Castle, they kept firing one of their longest Guns at him till Night; but not being within Point-blank, their Shot either fell short, or went over him; only one Shot went thro' the Head of his Foretop-mast, just above the Rigging, so that it did no Harm.

The Admiral finding they continued their Firing, tried some of his lower Tier at them; which being new Guns, answered beyond Expectation, carrying over the *Gloria Castle* into the Town; none of the Shot falling short, and one of them going thro' the Governor's House, and some thro' other Houses in the Town.

This successful Beginning was attended with a very inconsiderable Loss, there being only 3 Men killed and 5 wounded on board the Admiral's Ship; the like Number were killed and wounded on board the *Worcester*, and one Man had both his Legs shot off on board the *Hampton-Court*. The other Ships had none killed or wounded, and only two Soldiers were shot going ashore, one of which died soon after of his Wounds.

The next Morning, being the 22d, the Admiral went on board Commodore Brown, to call the Captains to consult together, and give out the necessary Orders for warping the Ships up the next Night, in order to attack the *Gloria Castle* the Night following, as it would not have been practicable to attempt it in the Day-time. But in this he was prevented, by the Enemy's putting up a White Flag at the *Gloria Castle*, and sending a Boat with a Flag of Truce to the Admiral, with the Governor's Adjutant, and a Lieutenant of a Man of War, who brought the Conditions signed on which they desir'd to capitulate. In Answer to which, the Admiral immediately drew up the Terms on which he

would admit them to Capitulation, and dispatched them back again, allowing them only a few Hours to take their Resolution; and within the Time limited they accepted the Conditions offered them. And before Night, on Thursday the said 22d of Nov. the Admiral sent Captain *Newton*, who commanded the Detachment of Soldiers from *Jamaica*, with about 120 of the said Soldiers, who took Possession of *Gloria Castle* and *St. Jeromino Fort*, being the remaining Fortresses that guarded the Harbour of *Porto Bello*, the *Gloria Castle* lying just below the Town, and *St. Jeromino Fort* just above it.

*Articles of Capitulation granted by Edward Vernon, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the West Indies, and Commodore Brown; to Don Francisco Martines de Reterz, Governor of Porto Bello, and Don Francisco de Abaroa, Commandants of the Guarda Costas at the same Place, the 22d of November 1739. G. S.*

Artic. I. That the Garrison be allowed to march out, as desired, upon Condition the King of Great Britain's Troops be put into Possession of *Gloria Castle*, before Four of the Clock this Evening, and the Garrison to march out by Ten of the Clock To-morrow Morning.

That the Inhabitants may either remove, or remain, under a Promise of Security for themselves and their Effects.

II. That the Spanish Soldiers may have a Guard, if they think it necessary.

III. They may carry off two Cannons mounted, with ten Charges of Powder for each, and their Match lighted.

IV. The Gates of the *Gloria Castle* must absolutely be in Possession of the King our Master's Troops, by Four of the Clock, and the Spanish Garrison shall remain in all Safety for their Persons and Effects, till the appointed Time for their marching out, and to carry with them the Provisions and Ammunition necessary for their Safety.

V. That the Ships, with their Apparel and Arms, be absolutely delivered up to the Use of his Britannick Majesty; but that all the Officers, both Soldiers and Crew, shall have three Days allowed them to retire with all their Personal Effects; only one Officer being admitted on Board each Ship and Vessel, to take Possession for the King our Master, and see this Article strictly comply'd with.

VI. That provided the Articles above-mentioned are strictly complied with, and that Possession be given of *Castle St. Jeromino*, in the same Manner as is stipulated for the *Castle Gloria*, then the Clergy, the Churches and Town, shall be protected and preserved in all their Immunities and Properties.

And that all Prisoners already taken shall

be set at Liberty before our leaving the Port.  
*Given under our Hands, on Board his Ma-  
jesty's Ship Burford, in Porto Bello  
Harbour, this 22d Day of November,  
1739. O. S.*

E. VERNON.

CHA. BROWN.

There were in the Harbour two Spanish Men of War, of 20 Guns each, and a Snow; the Crews of which seeing the regular and bold Attack which was made on the Iron Fort, and despairing of being able to defend themselves, fell to plundering the Town in the Night of the 21st, and committed great Outrages on the Inhabitants.

The Admiral took on Board his Ships from the several Fortresses 40 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 10 Brass Field-Pieces, 4 Brass Mortars, and 18 Brass Pattereroes; and rendered unserviceable above 80 Iron Cannon, by knocking off the Trunnions, and spiking them up: He also took on board all their Shot and Ammunition, except 122 Barrels of Powder, which he expended in springing Mines, by which all the Fortifications of the Forts were blown up, and entirely demolished, and the Harbour left open and defenceless.

Ten thousand Dollars, that were arrived and designd for paying the King of Spain's Troops at *Porto Bello*, falling into the Admiral's Hands, he distributed them among his Majesty's Forces for their Encouragement.

The Admiral was join'd at *Porto Bello* on the 27th of Nov. by his Majesty's Ship the *Diamond*, Capt. Knowles; and on the 29th by the *Windfor*, Capt. Berkeley; and the *Angloia*, Capt. Reddiß; he having left Orders at the *Leeward Islands* for the said Ships to follow him.

The principal Engineer in the Mining Work, was Capt. Knowles of the *Diamond*, assisted by Capt. Boscarwen, (who desired he might serve in this Expedition as a Volunteer, his Ship the *Storeham* not being fit for the Sea) and by Mr. Barnes, Purser of the *Worcester*, who having been an Officer in the Army, was very useful on this Occasion. Commodore Brown had the chief Direction of what was necessary to be done at *Gloria Castle* and *St. Jeronimo Fort*; and Capt. Watson, Capt. of the Admiral's Ship, took care of the Execution of all that was to be done at the *Iron Fort*, which was built on a Rock; the Walls of the lower Battery, which consisted of 22 Guns, were nine Foot thick, and of a hard Stone, cemented with such a fine Mortar, that it was a long Work to make any Impression in it to come to Mine at all.

The lower Battery at *Gloria Castle* consisted of two regular Bastions, and a Curtain between them, mounted with 22 Guns, besides a Line of 8 Guns that pointed to the Mouth of the Harbour; and all the other Guns they had on the Moorish Parts of both Castles, besides their Battery on *St. Jeronimo*, render'd the

Entrance of the Harbour very difficult and dangerous.

In Consideration of the Services performed by Capt. Rentone (who acted as a Pilot in this Expedition) the Admiral thought fit to appoint him Commander of the *Spanish Snow* taken in the Harbour of *Porto Bello*; and to send his Dispatches by him to *England* in the said Snow; and the two 20 Gun Ships, which were *Spanish Guarda Costas*, were by the Admiral's Order fitted up, and taken along with him.

On the 6th of Dec. the Admiral was joined at *Porto Bello* by his Majesty's Ship the *Sheerness*, Capt. Stapleton, which he had sent to cruise off *Cartagena*, and which had taken two Vessels, with Supplies of Ammunition, Stores and Provisions, that were going to *Cartagena*. On the 7th in the Evening Capt. Stapleton having taken in Water, was sent by the Admiral to cruise on his former Station.

During the Admiral's Stay at *Porto Bello*, he sent a Letter to the President of *Panama*, demanding the Releasement of the Factors and Servants of the *South-Sea Company*, who were confined at that Place; in consequence of which, the President of *Panama* sent an Officer with Mr. Humphreys and Dr. Wright, Factors, and also with the Servants of the *South-Sea Company*, who were delivered to the Admiral at *Porto Bello*.

The Governor and Inhabitants of *Porto Bello* expressed the greatest Sense of the Humanity and Generosity, with which they were treated by the Admiral, and his Majesty's Squadron under his Command.

On the 13th of Dec. Vice-Admiral Vernon, with his Squadron, sailed from *Porto Bello* for *Jamaica*; and being off *Cartagena*, on the 28th of Dec. sent away Capt. Rentone in the *Spanish Snow* for *England*.

After this remarkable News, a short Account of the Place may be agreeable to some of our Readers, by which they will see of what Importance it was to the *Spaniards*.

*Porto Bello* is on the North Side of the famous *Isthmus of America*, commonly call'd the *Isthmus of Darien*, which running in a manner from East to West, between the *North* and *South Seas*, joins the two vast Continents of *North* and *South America*. It is about 18 Leagues from *Panama*, which lies on the South Side of the said *Isthmus*. *Porto Bello* is a very fair, large and commodious Harbour, affording good Anchoring, and good Shelter for Ships, having a narrow Mouth, and spreading wider within. How it was fortify'd and defended, may sufficiently appear from the brave Exploits of Admiral Vernon, before related. At the Bottom of the Harbour lies the Town, bending along the Shore like a Half-moon. It is long and narrow, having two principal Streets, besides those that go across; with a small Parade about the Middle of it, surrounded with pretty fair Houses.

Houses. The Town lies open to the Country, and at the East End of it, where the Road to *Panama* goes out (because of Hills that lie to the Southward of the Town, and obstruct the direct Passage) there lies a long Stable running North and South from the Town to which it joins. This is the King's Stable for the Mules, that are employ'd in the Road betwixt this and *Panama*. *Porto Bello* is an unhealthy Place (tho' not so bad as *Nombre de Dios*, where the Business now transacted at *Porto Bello*, was formerly carried on.) The East-Side is low and swampy, and the Sea at low Water leaves the Shore within the Harbour bare, a great Way from the Houses; which having a black filthy Mud, it stinks very much, and breeds noisome Vapours, thro' the Heat of the Climate, it lying in the 10th Degree of North Latitude. For this Reason it is but thinly peopled, tho' in the Time of the Trade there were more People, than are to be seen in any Place in all South America at one Time. For, what this Place was particularly fam'd for, is the Spanish Galloons coming thither Yearly from *Old Spain*. When they are near the Coast, Notice is given by an Advice-Boat, to the Place they are before, that the Fleet is coming: Immediately Posts are sent to *Cartagena*, *Panama*, *Lima* in *Peru*, &c. to give Notice, and to hasten the King's Treasure. After which it was wonderful to see, in how short a Time, and with what Quantities of Money and Goods, the Merchants flock'd from all Parts to *Porto Bello*. Immediately there was not a Lodging or a Warehouse to be had for Money; and a Garret able to hold but a Bed and some Chests of Money, would cost 50 Crowns Rent, but for 20 Days Use of it. The Indian Merchants (of whom there are many, and some very wealthy,) set up Tents and Hammocks, and encamp'd without the Town. Great Numbers of Periaguas and Canoos, and also Sloops and Barks, us'd to come down the *Rio Chagre*, and bring their Goods that Way by Water, which is but a little from *Porto Bello* to the West. But the Plate, or Gold and Silver, us'd to be carried all the Way by Land upon Mules (some say 2000) from *Panama* to *Porto Bello*. When the Galloons unladed, the Fair began; and 'twas a surprizing Sight to see, that in less than 20 Days the Trade would rise to such a Height, that the Galloons would take 20 or 25 Millions of Piectes of Eight on Board, besides the Quantity of Cochineal, Indigo, &c. loaded afterwards; and all dispatch'd with the greatest Order and Ease imaginable, the Consignments all regular, the Money duly register'd, with the Marks and Numbers distinct, and all settled: And in a Month more, the Ships set Sail, and the Place began to look empty again, as it was before. The Method was, for the Galloons to return to *Cartagena*, and from thence to sail to the *Havans* in the

*Island of Cuba*, to meet the Flota from *Peru* *Craz*, in order to proceed together thro' the *Gulf of Florida* for *Old Spain*. This is not the first Time that *Porto Bello* was taken by the English; for Sir Francis Drake took it in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, and Sir Henry Morgan in 1668.

We are assured, that among those who surrendered at *Porto Bello* to Admiral Vernon, there was the very Man who some Years ago cut off Capt. Jenkins's Ear, and otherwise inhumanly us'd him; he was known by some of the Admiral's Men, who acquainting him with it, he order'd him to be brought into his Presence, and there in a proper manner upbraided him for his Cruelty; then told him, that as he had given his Honour, that the Persons of all those who surrendered should be safe, he was secure for that Time; but that if ever met with again by him, he must expect that Treatment he justly deserved; and concluded with saying, that a generous Enemy should always meet with generous Treatment from him; but such a Barbarity as his could not be forgiven.

We are also inform'd, that by the blowing up the Forts at the Harbour of *Porto Bello*, 'twill be in the Power of *Great Britain*, by sending only a 20 Gun Ship once in 2 Months from *Jamaica*, easily to prevent the Spaniards from fortifying or rendering the Harbour of any Service to them for the future.

#### FRIDAY, 14.

The *Worcester Mail* was rob'd this Morning near *Tyburn Turnpike*, by 2 Foot Pds.

#### MONDAY, 17.

Mrs. Stephens receiv'd the 5000*l.* Reward, assign'd to her by an Act of Parliament, on the Discovery of her Medicines for the Stone, and Proofs made of their Utility, Efficacy, and Dissolving Power. An Account of four Persons cured of a Stone in the Bladder, was publish'd by the Trustees, and the Certificate requir'd by the Act was sign'd by all of them present, except Dr. Pelle and Dr. Nesbit, who having some Doubts, with respect to the Words *Dissolving Power*, chose to give separate Certificates. (See the Discovery of the Medicines, Vol. VIII. p. 297, and the Names of the Trustees, Ibid. p. 308.)

#### TUESDAY, 18.

The following Address was presented to his Majesty by both Houses of Parliament.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, do congratulate your Majesty on the glorious Success of your Majesty's Arms in the *West-Indies*, under the Command of Vice Admiral Vernon, by entering the Port, and taking the Town of *Porto Bello*, and demolishing and levelling

levelling all the Forts and Castles belonging thereto, with six Ships of War only\*. This Enterprise, so wisely concerted, and so bravely conducted, cannot fail of giving the utmost Joy to all your Majesty's faithful Subjects, since it affords the most reasonable Hopes and Expectations, that, by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty's Councils and Arms, it may be attended with other important Advantages, and highly contribute to the obtaining real and effectual Security, of those just Rights of Navigation and Commerce belonging to your Majesty's Subjects, for the Preservation of which, your Majesty entered into this necessary War.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lorde and Gentlemen,  
I thank you for your dutiful Congratulations on this Success, which is so much for the Honour and Interest of my Crown and Kingdoms. The Satisfaction you express in the Measures I have taken, is very agreeable to me.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. An Act for providing a Marriage Portion for the Princess Mary, viz. 40,000l. An Act for the more effectual securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's British Subjects to America, and for the Encouragement of Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service. An Act for naturalizing such foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled, or shall settle in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of Q. Anne, intituled, An Act for the more effectual preventing the Abuses and Frauds of Persons employed in the Working up the Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for extending the said Act to the Manufactures of Leather. An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose. To two Road Bills, the River Dus Navigation Bill, and to several private Bills.

TUESDAY, 25.

A Court of Common-Council was held at Guild-ball, when, after about six Hours Debate, an Address was agreed to, and drawn up, to congratulate his Majesty upon the glorious Success of Admiral Vernon, in taking Porto Bello, demolishing the Forts, Castles, &c. with six Men of War only; and the Admiral was voted the Freedom of the City, and to be deliver'd to him in a Gold Box.

\* Admiral Vernon, last Parliament, told the House, when a Difficulty was made of taking Porto Bello with a small Force, That he wou'd engage to take it with six Men of War only; and he has been as good as his Word.

At the Assizes at Hertford one Man receiv'd Sentence of Death for House-breaking; At Reading, one for Horse-stealing; At Bedford 6 were condemn'd, viz. 2 for the Highway, 2 for Horse-stealing, one for House-breaking, and one Woman for stealing a Silver Tankard: At Winchester 8, viz. 2 for the Highway, 3 for Horse-stealing, one for Burglary and stealing a Mare, one for ravishing and robbing a Woman, and one Woman for firing a Barn: At Chelmsford 12, viz. 3 for the Highway, 4 for Horse-stealing, 3 for House-breaking, one for stealing Money out of a House, and one for Murder: At Aylesbury 2 were found guilty of Murder: At Oxford it was a Maiden Assize, i. e. none were capitally convicted: At Dorchester one Man was condemn'd for stealing 20l. out of a Dwelling-house: At Rochester 6, viz. 2 for robbing a Man of 3 Farthings on the Highway, 2 Men and 2 Boys for Horse-stealing: At York 3, viz. one for House-breaking, one for stealing a Mare, and a Woman for murdering her own Child of a Year and a Quarter old, which she confess'd to have strangled with her own Hands.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

At the stated quarterly General Meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for expos'd and deserted Children, the following Gentlemen were elected Governors, viz. Sir Joseph Ayliffe, Sir John Chapman, Sir William Leman, Sir Tho. Robinson, Bart. William Adair, Joshua Baker, Henry Bromley, Peter Godfrey, William Green, David Hechstetter, Henry Johnson, Beffon Long, Samuel Sheppard, Esqrs. Mr. Joseph Smith, Daniel Wray, Esq; Mr. Frederick Zink.

THURSDAY, 27.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council waited upon his Majesty with their Address upon the Taking of Porto Bello; which our Readers shall have in our next.

An Account of the Negro Insurrection in South-Carolina.

Sometime since there was a Proclamation published at Augustine, in which the King of Spain (then at Peace with Great Britain) promised Protection and Freedom to all Negro Slaves, who would resort thither. Certain Negroes belonging to Capt. Davis escaped to Augustine, and were received there; they were demanded by Gen. Ogletborpe, who sent Lieut. Demere to Augustine, and the Governor assured the Gen. of his sincere Friendship; but at the same time, shewed his Orders from Spain, by which he was to receive all Run-away Negroes. Of this other Negroes having Notice, as it is believed, from the Spanish Emisaries, four or five, who were Cattle-Hunters, and knew the Woods, some of whom belonged to

Capt.

Capt. Mackberne, run away with his Horses, wounded his Son, and killed another Man. These marched for *Georgia*, and were pursued; but the Rangers being then newly reduced, the Country People could not overtake them, tho' they were discover'd by the *Saltzburghers*, as they passed by *Ebenizer*. They reached *Augustine*, one only being killed, and another wounded by the *Indians* in their Flight. They were received there with great Honours; one of them had a Commission given to him, and a Coat faced with Velvet. Amongst the Negro Slaves, there are a People brought from the Kingdom of *Angola* in *Africa*; many of these speak *Portuguese* (which Language is as near *Spanish* as *Scotch* is to *English*) by reason that the *Portuguese* have considerable Settlements, and the *Jesuits* have a Mission and School in that Kingdom, and many thousands of the Negroes there profess the *Roman Catholic Religion*. Several *Spaniards*, upon diverse Pretences, have for some time past been strolling about *Carolina*; two of them, who will give no Account of themselves, have been taken up and committed to Goal in *Georgia*. The good Reception of the Negroes at *Augustine* being spread about, several attempted to escape to the *Spaniards*, and were taken, one of whom was hanged at *Charles-Town*. In the latter End of July last Don Pedro, Col. of the *Spanish Horse*, went in a Launch to *Charles-Town*, under Pretence of a Message to Gen. *Ogletborpe*, and the Lieut. Governor.

On the 9th of Sept. last, being Sunday, which is the Day the Planters allow them to Work for themselves, some *Angola* Negroes assembled, to the Number of 20; and one, who was called *Jemmy*, was their Captain: They surprized a Warehouse belonging to Mr. *Hutcherson*, at a Place called *Stonebow*; they there killed Mr. *Robert Batburst* and Mr. *Gibbs*, plunder'd the House, and took a pretty many small Arms and Powder, which were there for Sale. Next they plundered and burnt Mr. *Gaffrey's* House, and killed him, his Daughter, and Son. They then turned back, and marched Southward along *Pons-Pons*, which is the Road thro' *Georgia* to *Augustine*; they passed Mr. *Wallace's* Tavern about Day-break, and said, they would not hurt him, for he was a good Man and kind to his Slaves; but they broke open and plundered Mr. *Lemy's* House, and killed him, his Wife and Child. They march'd on towards Mr. *Rose's*, resolving to kill him; but he was saved by a Negro, who, having hid him, went out and pacified the others. Several Negroes joined them; they calling out Liberty, marched on with Colours displayed, and two Drums beating, pursuing all the white People they met with, and killing Man, Woman, and Child, when they could come up to them. Col. *Bull*, Lieut. Gov. of *South-Carolina*, who was then riding along the Road, discovered them, was

pursued, and with much Difficulty escaped, and raised the Country. They burnt Col. *Hext's* House, and killed his Overseer and his Wife. They then burnt Mr. *Sprye's* House, then Mr. *Sachetereill's*, and then Mr. *Nash's* House, all lying upon the *Pons-Pons* Road, and killed all the white People they found in them. Mr. *Bullock* got off, but they burnt his House. By this Time many of them were drunk with the Rum they had taken in the Houses. They increased every Minute by new Negroes coming to them; so that they were above 60, some say, 100; on which they halted in a Field, and sat to dancing, singing, and beating Drums, to draw more Negroes to them, thinking they were now victorious over the whole Province, having marched ten Miles, and burnt all before them without Opposition: But, the Militia being raised, the Planters with great Briskness pursued them; and when they came up, dismounting, charged them on Foot. The Negroes were soon routed, tho' they behaved boldly; several being killed on the Spot. Many ran back to their Plantations, thinking they had not been misled; but they were there taken and shot; such as were taken in the Field also, were, after being examined, shot on the Spot; and this is to be said to the Honour of the *Carolina* Planters, that, notwithstanding the Provocation they had received from so many Murders, they did not torture one Negroe, but only put them to an easy Death. All, who proved to be forced, and were not concerned in the Murders and Burnings, were pardoned; and this sudden Courage in the Field, and the Humanity afterwards, hath had so good an Effect, that there hath been no farther Attempt, and the very Spirit of Revolt seems over. About 30 escaped from the Fight, of which ten marched about 30 Miles southward, and being overtaken by the Planters on Horseback, fought stoutly for some Time, and were all killed on the Spot; the rest are yet untaken; and in the whole Action about 40 Negroes and 20 Whites were killed. The Lieut. Gov. sent an Account of this to Gen. *Ogletborpe*, who met his Advices on his Return from the *Indian* Nation. He immediately ordered a Troop of Rangers to be ranged, to patrol thro' *Georgia*, placed some Men in the Garrison at *Palicboclas*, which was before abandoned, and near which the Negroes formerly passed, being the only Place where Horses can come to swim over the River *Savannah* for near 200 Miles, ordered out the *Indians* in Pursuit, and a Detachment of the Garrison at *Port-Royal* to assist the Planters on any Occasion, and published a Proclamation, ordering all the Constables, &c. of *Georgia* to pursue and seize all Negroes, with a Reward for any who should be taken. It is hoped, these Measures will prevent any Negroes from getting down to the *Spaniards*.

*Jamaica,*

Jamaica, Octob. 31. His Majesty's Ship the Diamond, Capt. Knowles Commander, has brought in hither two Prizes, which he took cruising to Leeward; one on Sept. 16. being a Ship said to have on board 74,000 Pieces of Eight, and Cloathing for the Garrison of St. Augustine in Florida; the other a Brigantine, taken on the 3d of this Month, going to Havana, there to be fitted out for a Privateer.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

THE Worshipful William Winmore, Esq; Mayor of Worcester, to the only Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Worth, a 40,000l. Fortune.

Eliab Breton, of Northamptonshire, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Wolstenholme.

Francis Haskins Eyles Styles, Esq; only Son of Sir John Eyles, Bart. to Miss Edgerton.

John Marley Trevor, Esq; Member of Parliament for Lewes in Sussex, to Miss Elizabeth Frankland, Daughter of Sir Thos. Frankland, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Lady of the Lord Harry Beauclerk, deliver'd of a Son.

The Lady of Philip Meadows, Esq; Sister to the Duke of Kingston, of a Daughter.

## DEATHS.

THE Right Hon. Alexander Hume Earl of Marchmont, Visc. Blaſonberry, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbraes and Greenlaw, and one of the Knights of the most ancient Order of the Thistle. He was one of the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain at the Congress of Cambray, and one of the 16 Peers for Scotland in the last Parliament. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son the Lord Polwarth, Memb. of Parliament for Berwick, now Earl of Marchmont. (See p. 127.)—Giles Eyre, Esq; his Majesty's Serjeant at Law, one of the greatest Lawyers that attended the Courts.—Mrs. Sarah Gascoigne, in an advanced Age; she has left a considerable Estate to her only Son, Sir John Gascoigne.—Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Kendall, Archdeacon of Totnes.—Rev. Dr. Dixie, Brother to Sir Woolston Dixie, Bart.—In Scotland, Right Hon. Jane Lady Barones of Newark.—Sir Thos. Langley, Bart. Grandson of Sir Roger Langley, who was Foreman of the Jury on the Trial of the 7 Bishops in James II's Time.—Lady Anne Frankland, Sister to the Earl of Scarborough.—Mrs. Barbara Hyde, aged 87, a single Gentlewoman, Daughter of Dr. Alexander Hyde, Bishop of Salisbury in Charles II's Time.—Samuel Gibbs, of Horley-Park near Cuckfield, Esq; a Gentleman of 1000l. per Annum.—Rt. Hon. John Lord King, Baron of Ockham, and Son to the late Lord Chancellor King. He died on the 10th past on board the Ruby, in his Voyage to Lisbon, whither he was going for the Recovery of his Health. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his

next Brother, Peter, now Lord King.—The Lady of Josiah Burchett, Esq; Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Mr. Charles Bernard, Clerk to the Worshipful Company of Barber-surgeons.—George Dennis, Esq; Member of Parliament for Liskeard in Cornwall.—Mrs. Steers, a Widow, aged 90, but more generally known by the Name of her former Husband, Mr. Salmon; she was famous for making several Figures in Wax, which have been long shewn in Fleet-street.—Mr. Edmund Trench, an eminent Sugar-Baker, and a Common-Council Man for Vintry-Ward.—Lady Charlotte Hyde, Daughter to the Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.—Miss Cassandra Bridges, Daughter of Dr. Henry Bridges, and Niece to the Duke of Chandos.—Sir Conrade Springal, Knight, Physician in Ordinary to his Late Majesty.—Henry Worsley, Esq; only Brother to Sir Rob. Worsley, Bart. and Uncle to the Lady Carteret.—Dame Brown Fisher, aged 87, Widow of Sir Rich. Fisher, late of Islington, Bart. her third Husband.—John Rudge, Esq; who was Member of Parl. for Evesham from 1696 to this present Parliament.—Mr. Justice Denton, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Chancellor to the Prince.—Charles Wake Jones, of Waltham-Abbey, Esq; eldest Son of Sir Baldwin Wake, Bart. He changed his Name from Wake to Jones, in order to inherit a large Estate left him by his Uncle.

## Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

R. Williams, President of St. John's Col. Cambridge, &c. to the Rectory of Beccow in Suffolk.—Mr. Davies, to the Rectory of North-Waltham in Hants. The Day before, he was married to Miss Johnson, a near Relation of the Bishop of Winchester.—Mr. Freeman, A. M. to the Living of Rockbeath in Norfolk.—Rob. Watts, M. A. made Dean of St. Edan in Ireland.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

FRANCIS Hutchenson, Esq; made Chester Herald at Arms.—Mr. Abbot of the Pay-Office, Pay-Master to the Troops on the intended Expedition.—Benj. Whitaker, Esq; Chief Judge of South Carolina.—Hon. William Herbert, Esq; Pay-Master to the Garrison of Gibraltar.—Henry Harris, Esq; a Commissioner for Wine Licences.—John Finkler, Esq; Gov. of the Bahama Islands.—Mrs. Amelia Sophia Walmoden, created Countess of Tarneustb.—Samuel Heathcote, Esq; chosen Memb. of Parl. for Borelston, Devon.—John Garth, Esq; for the Devizes.—Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Barrington, for Berwick.

## Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

SAM. Luly, late of St. Austell in Cornwall, Pewterer.—Christopher Mayson, of St. James Clerkenwell, Distiller.—Rob. Price, late of Llanrwst in Denbighshire, Grocer.—John

and Joseph Kenrick, of Bread-street, Grocers.—Tho. Bentley, of Round-Court in the Strand, Mercer.—Dru Cressener, late of Mark-lane, Merchant.—James Fisher, late of St. Martin in the Fields, Saddler.—Will. Selby, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Hoadman.—Rich. Jackson, of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, Distiller.—James Drinkwater, of or near Chichester, Mealman.—Woodrof Drinkwater, of Funtington near Chichester, Merchant.—Will. Orrak, of St. Martin in the Fields, Taylor.—Sam. Jeans, of Burr-street, Middlesex, Plaisterer.—John Elliot, of St. Leonard Shoreditch, Dyer.—Anne Weatherly, late of Gatshead in Durham, Widow and Merchant.—James Felce, late of East-Smithfield, Mealman.—John Woodifield, of Yarm in the County of York, Merchant.—Will. Hubbald and John Balcombe, of the Poultry, London, Linen-Drapers.—Rich. Ashley, of Dowgate-Hill, Tobacconist.—Elias Arnaud, of Gosport, Distiller.—Will. Bodington, late of Bread-street-Hill, Corn-Factor.—John Davis, of Stocks-Market, Vintner and Victualler.—James Temple, of the Strand, Banker.—Bernard Warren, of Jersey-street, Broker.—Peter Croce, of Dean-street, Soho, Wine-Merchant.—Sam. Savage and Tho. Head, late of the Parish of Christ Church, Surry, Calicoe Printers.—William Launder, of Spittle-square, Warehouseman.—Tho. Lane, of the Parish of Christ Church, Middlesex, Woolcomber.—James Pilliner, of Gracechurch-street, Vintner.—John Anderton, of Westham, Essex, Victualler.—John Cooke,

of Cheapside, Haberdasher.—Wm. Brown, of Easingwold, Yorkshire, Grocer.—Rob. Williams, of St. Giles without Cripplegate, Cheesemonger.—Rich. Waddington, late of Sandwick, Merchant.—John Bowra the Elder, of Wybham, Sussex, Butcher.—Fra. Graves, of New North-street, Wine-Merchant.—John Lewis, of Hertford, Miller.—Edm. Townsend, of St. Sepulchre's, Vintner and Victualler.—Moses Prado, of Goodman's-fields, Broker.—Jeremy Hargreaves, of Rowley, Lancashire, Clothier.—Wm. Trewitt, late of Newcastle upon Tyne, Ship-Carpenter.—Joseph Palmer the Elder, of the Cliffe near Lewes, Sussex, Chapman and Maltster.—Geo. Luke Gifford, of Thames-street, Horse-Milliner and Salter.—Verby Marrett, of Halstead, Essex, Say-maker.—John Washington, of St. Luke, Middlesex, Potter.—Marcella Moverly and Mary Power, of King-street, Covent-Garden, Linen-Drapers.—Garven Nash, of St. John Zachary, London, Silversmith.—John Powell, of Cheapside, Hosier.—John Adams, of Fleet-street, Vintner.—Wm. Cokayne, of Philpot-lane, Merchant.—Wm. Hall, late of Edgar in Middlesex, Dealer.—Wm. Stubbs, of Rotherhithe, Rope-maker.—Crisp. Stevens, of the Strand, Linen-Draper.—Jeffery Munt, late of Folesbunt Darcey, Essex, Grocer.—John Taylor, of St. Paul, Shadwell, Coal Lighterman.—Abraham Taylor, of Deptford, Dealer in Books.—Wingfield Leete, Citizen and Mercer of London.—John Tolcber, of Totness, Mercer and Shop-keeper.

## S T O C K S.

S. Sea 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 98	Afric. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonds Paying off.	Royal Aff. 86 $\frac{1}{4}$
—Annu. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank 141 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 per C. An. 99 $\frac{7}{8}$
—Circ. 4l. 2s. 6d.	Salt Tallies $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Mil. Bank 115	Emp. Loan 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
India 158	Equiv. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonds 4l. 2s. a 3s.	

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

Ams. 35 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5 2	Bilbao 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sights 35 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2	Leghorn 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 2	Genoa 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 34 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 3 2	Venice 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. Sights 32	Lisb. 55 5d $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourax. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oport. 55 4d $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz 41	Antev. 36 3
Madrid 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 29 35	Oats 12 15
Rye 12 18	Tares 20 23
Barley 13 19	Pease 20 29
H. Beans 20 23	H. Pease 16 17
P. Malt 19 22	B. Malt 16 18

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Feb. 19. to March 25.

Christned	♂ Males 833	7	1585
	♀ Females 752	5	
Buried	♂ Males 1733	7	3503
	♀ Females 1770	5	
Died under 2 Years old			1139
Between 2 and 5			316
5			113
10			86
20			275
30			365
40			316
50			309
60			240
70			222
80			107
90 and upwards			15

Hay 37 to 43s. a Load.

3503

FROM

FROM Madrid we have lately had the following Advices. That a very considerable Remittance has lately been made to that City; which, tho' not mentioned, we may judge to be from Paris; for as it is the Interest of France to make the War between Great Britain and Spain as lasting as possible, we must suppose, that the Court of France will, in a private Manner, support and encourage the Spaniards by every Method they can think on.

That the Court of Spain has given Orders for augmenting the Number of their Privateers, and crowding as many Men as possible on board of each Ship; which, if we allow them to live in the Seas either of Europe or America, will not only infect our Trade, but increase the Number of expert Seamen both in France and Spain; for we may expect that every Spanish Privateer will have some French Seamen on board; so that during the War between Spain and us, France will not only have an Opportunity to increase her Trade, but also the Number of her Seamen, and both at the Cost of this Nation.

That a new Edict has been published in Spain, (by the Influence of French Counsels, as may be reasonably supposed) for the more strict Prohibition of Commerce with Great Britain, the Substance of which is as follows: That none of the Goods, Products, or Manufactures of Great Britain shall be imported into Spain, either directly, or from any other Country or Nation whatsoever; not even tho' they should have been dyed, altered, or meliorated in the neutral Country from whence they are brought: That no Subject of Spain shall send any Goods or Merchandise to Great Britain, or receive any from thence, either directly, or by Means of any Nation in Amity or Alliance with his Catholick Majesty, under Pain of Death, and Forfeiture of Effects, not only to those who shall be principally concerned, but to all those who shall be aiding or assisting in any such Practice: That for the more effectual preventing any Commerce with Great Britain, no Products or Merchandizes shall be exported from Spain, without Security being first given to bring or send back Certificates, that the Goods were landed at the respective Places for which they were said to be designed: That no Merchandise shall be permitted to be imported into the Kingdom of Spain from any neutral Country, without proper Certificates, signed by the Spanish Ministers or Consuls residing in those Countries, or by the Magistrates of the Place, attested by their common Seal, if shipp'd in any Country where there is no such Minister or Consul, declaring the Merchandise not to be the Product or Manufacture of Great Britain. Which Edict is to begin to be in Force, three Months after the Publication.

And that by their last Accounts from Ma-

jorca they hear, that 15000 Men have already been transported from Barcelona to that Island, with the heavy Artillery, and a vast Quantity of all Sorts of Provisions and warlike Stores; in order, as they give out, to attack the Island of Minorca; but as Admiral Haddock sailed the 30th of January from Gibraltar towards Minorca, with 8 Men of War, leaving the rest of his Squadron at Gibraltar, under the Command of Admiral Ogle, this may probably end, as most of their other Projects do, in a Spanish Rhodomontade.

We hear from Lisbon and Oporto, that Capt. Will. Cleland, Commander of the Sea-Horse Man of War, a 20 Gun Ship, appointed to cruise off of Oporto-Bar, has retaken from the Spanish Privateers, no less than 4 British Merchant Ships; that he has taken a Spanish Brig, bound from St. Sebastien to Cadiz with Iron and other Stores, and that he has sunk one Privateer, and forced another to run ashore; the last of which gave some of our Seamen an Opportunity to shew a remarkable Instance of their Bravery; for Capt. Cleland being resolved, the Privateer he had drove ashore should do no more Mischief to our Merchants, sent 20 of his Men to destroy her, which they did, notwithstanding a continual Fire upon them from the Spanish Crew, some of whom had made an Intrenchment in the Sand, and the rest had taken Possession of a House within Musket-Shot of their Ship; but durst not go to defend her, tho' they were 300 in Number. But what was still more surprizing, before our 20 brave Fellows had quite done their Busines, they lost their Boat, so that they could neither get back to their Ship, nor receive any Assistance from her. In this Dilemma they bravely resolved to fight their Way through the Spaniards, notwithstanding the Inequality of their Numbers; and accordingly marched up to attack the Enemy; with whom they had an Engagement at close firing for two Hours, and at last the Spanish Captain being killed, the rest took to their Heels, leaving our Men in Possession of most of their Arms, and every Thing else they had carried out of their Ship.

We have an Account from Peterburgh, that on the 27th of January last Capt. Nepleyew arrived there, with the Grand Signor's Ratification of the late Peace concluded between the Russian and Ottoman Empires; that next Day the Czarina declared the Pregnancy of the Princess Anna, Consort to Prince Anthony of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle; and that Capt. Spanberg, lately sent to make Discoveries upon the North Coast of Muscovy and Tartary, has discovered thirty four Islands in those Seas; from whence it is thought they may sail to Japan, China, and so round to the East Indies, Persia, &c. which will greatly increase the Trade and Commerce of Muscovy.

**HISTORICAL.**

2. **S**criptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria. Auctore Gul. Cave, Canon. Windes. Vol. I. Now ready to be deliver'd to Subscribers, by J. Poole.

2. The History of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount de Turenne, Marshal-General of France. By the Chevalier Ramsay. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Sold by C. Hitch, and G. Hawkins, price 10s.

3. The History of the Heavens considered. Printed for J. Osborn, price 10s. 6d.

4. The History of the Revolutions of Portugal to the Year 1668. Printed for J. Osborn, 8vo, price 5s.

5. The third Volume of Rollin's Roman History. Printed for Mess. Knapton, 8vo, price 5s. 6d.

6. The remarkable Life of Uriel Acosta. Printed for J. Whiston, price 1s.

7. The Siege of Calais by Edward of England. Printed for T. Woodward, pr. 2s. 6d.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

8. An Abridgment of Pomey's Pantbeon, By way of Latin Exercise. By J. Stirling, M. A. Printed for T. Atkyns, price 1s. 6d.

\* 9. A New General English Dictionary; peculiarly calculated for the Use and Improvement of such as are unacquainted with the Learned Languages. Originally begun by the late Rev. Mr. T. Dyche, and now finish'd by W. Pardon, Gent. The third Edition, with the Addition of the several Market-Towns in England and Wales; giving a general Description of the Places, their Situations, Market-Days, Government, Manufactures, Number of Representatives sent to Parliament, Distance from London, both in computed and measured Miles, &c. Printed for R. Ware, price 6s.

10. A List of the reduced Officers entitled to receive Half-Pay, &c. Printed for T. Cox, C. Batheurst, and J. Pemberton, pr. 2s. 6d.

11. Explications and Defences of P. Gibbs's Letter to the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters meeting in Mare-street, Hackney. By P. Gibbs. To be published in several Numbers. Sold by T. Cox, price 1s.

12. An Essay on the Books commonly called Apocrypha. Printed for J. Noon, pr. 1s.

\* 13. A Disquisition upon Worshiping towards the East. By W. Aplin, M. A. The 2d Edition. Printed for J. Noon, pr. 3s. 6d.

14. A Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend in Affliction. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6d.

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